ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,760—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th Jan.
* ORIENTAL	7284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6925	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are Imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	25th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	3,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	K. Mecenzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	C. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 487-8, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer	.....	.....	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st January, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,916 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X..., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FARES FROM 1st JANUARY, 1903.

FIRST SALOON.	Single Ticket. Rs.	Return Ticket.* Rs.
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	780	1,320
To MARSEILLES	720	1,080
SECOND SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	570	870
To MARSEILLES	510	810
THIRD SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	316	489
To MARSEILLES	286	429

* Available for 24 months.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Tepe	6th Jan., 1903.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	.....	21st " "
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Kopplestatter	3rd Feb "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

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OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

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MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3½ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.

Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

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N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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DELHI DURBAR.

GLARE GLASSES.

Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks Steel, Rs. 6; Nickel, Rs. 10; Gold, Rs. 75.

BINOCULARS.

Goerz Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechanical Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

	Rs. a.
No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122 8
No. 30 do. 9 "	141 4
No. 40 do. 12 "	160 0
"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India	32 0
Aitchison's Patent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are made entirely of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch	45 0

MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

No. 30, magnifying 9 times	Rs. 56 0
No. 40 do 12 "	64 0

TELESCOPES.

Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

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Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20 0
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Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw extended 24 3-4 in., including case	60 0
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MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32 0
Crystal face Real Silver Case, with Leather Wristlet	42 8
Crystal face Gold case	160 0

The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.

Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Stop	25 0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	32 0

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The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case	Rs. 35
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ORMOLU CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a life-time.

Timepieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From Rs. 35

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In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements, bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-piece	Rs. 55
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	Rs as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags From	57 0
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Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and	" 35 0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases	" 18 0
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Silver Sovereign Purses	" 8 8
Do, with Watch combined	" 29 0
Gents' Silver Card Cases	" 10 0
Ladies' Do. do.	" 18 0
Silver Match Boxes	" 3 0
Silver Key Chains	" 12 0
Silver Cigar Cutters	" 5 0
Silver Cigarette Cases	" 18 0
Silver Manicure Sets	" 21 0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases	" 2 0
Gold Do. do	" 36 0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases	" 11 0
Gun Metal Card cases	" 12 0
Gun Metal Pencils	" 3 8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	" 50 0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks	" 20 0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes	" 40 0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags	" 90 0

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ENGLISH-PICKLED PORK, Legs and Bellies.
ENGLISH PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
ENGLISH OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.
ENGLISH HAMS, Home-Cured Pale Cumberland.
ENGLISH BACON, Real Wiltshire.
ENGLISH XMAS PUDDINGS, 2, 4 and 6 lbs. each.
ENGLISH MINCE MEAT.
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LOCH FYNE HERRINGS, in Kegs of 50 each.

TURKEY FIGS,	MALTA GRAPES,
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Those wonderful hands and only the latest novelties in the

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Overture 9 P.M. Curtain 9-15 P. M.

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DON'T MISS THIS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1903.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT,

Tendered to Miss L. DONNELLI.

Further particulars later.

Box Plan, SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI" from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 Shed, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented, before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

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DELHI PAST AND PRESENT.

AN adequate GUIDE to DELHI containing a brief General History of the City, by H. C. FANSHAWE, C. S. I., Rs. 12.

PRINTER'S MACHINEMEN.

REQUIRED FOREMAN, for MACHINE-ROOM who fully understands erection, small repairs, etc. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. Also three or four good HINDU MACHINEMEN, Pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, plus overtime.

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NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM RAMSAY, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM RAMSAY, of His Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, late of Clevelands Basset in the County of Hants, England, European, deceased, are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, DUNLOP and CARDALE, Solicitors, for VERNON B. F. BAYLEY, the Administrator of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, at their office at Treacher's Buildings, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to those claims of which notice has been received—Dated this 18th day of December, 1902.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

A COMFORT TO EVERY HOME.

NO HOME should be unprovided with these three Simple Medicines, which cost a few Rupees, and are a comfort in every Home.

DERMINA, WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, AND TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC.

DERMINA—The great cure for Dhobi Itch, Ringworm, and all Parasitical Skin Diseases. Dermina cures Dhobi Itch in three applications. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT.—Acknowledged the best and safest medicine ever known for Coughs, Colds, and all Affections of the Chest and Lungs. Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
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WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE FIREWORKS DISPLAY will TAKE PLACE THIS EVENING, at 10 P.M., as advertised.

Ticket holders arriving after the stoppage of the vehicular traffic at the junction of QUEEN'S ROAD and CHURCH GATE STREET will alight from their carriages and proceed to the enclosures via Queen's Road.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Coronation Festivities Committee.

5th January, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the NIGHT of the FIREWORKS, the QUEEN'S ROAD (between Wodehouse Road and Church Gate Street) and COOPERAGE ROAD will be CLOSED to traffic going North at 7-30 P.M. and to traffic going South at 9 P.M.

Seats have been provided for those of the Public holding Tickets and carriages must put down at the ticket entrance before 8-30 p.m. Those of the public wishing to take their seats later should leave their carriages at Church Gate Street and proceed on foot. Their empty carriages will then be passed on by Mayo Road and parked on the Cooperage and Band Stand Roads.

MAYO ROAD will be CLOSED to traffic going North from 7-30 P.M. Both that and Bandstand Roads will continue to be open to traffic going towards the Bandstand.

The following Roads will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC of all kind from 7-33 P.M.:—

HOPE STREET,
FULLER ROAD,
UNIVERSITY ROAD,
ELDON ROAD,
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET (going East).

No Carriages will be allowed to stand either on the Queen's Road (between Church Gate Street and Bandstand) or Mayo Road.

All Carriages, whether empty or full, will be parked at or round Bandstand or Cooperage.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 5th January, 1903.

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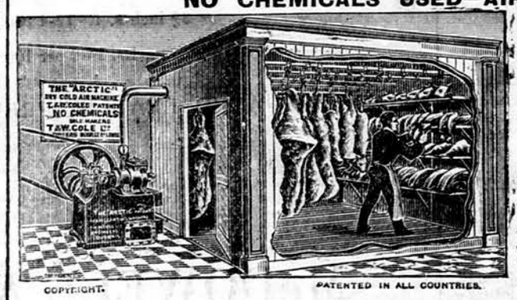

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Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.
For 2 Years........................	5½ Per Annum
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months........................	4½ „
„ 3 Months........................	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES'
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

SECURITIES—			
2¾ per cent. Consols	£93 5-8	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	„
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/16	=	„
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 5/16	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	22 5/16	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	48 1/4	=	— 1-3
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 14	=	unchanged
Berlin „	20 46	=	+ 1
New York Demand	4 86 5/8	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	=	— 1/4
6 „ „	3 3/8 pr ct	=	— 1-4
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	=	— 1-3
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	=	unchanged.
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	2 1/4 pr ct	=	— 1/4
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	=	— 3/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 4·74 + 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 30,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·70 +1	4·70 +1	4·70 +1	4·70 +1
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·71 +1	4·71 +1	4·71 +1	4 +1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	48,000 bales
Do. last year	55,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	22,000 „
„ Continent...	8,000 „
Mid-Uplands	9·06
Futures, month of March........	8·73 — 5
Do. do. July........	8·75 — 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 9-16
Futures month of April.........	8·78 — 3
Do. July.........	8·94 — 2
Tone at close	steady.
Total visible supply	3,640,000 bales,
„ of which is East Indian	137,000 „
„ stock in London	4,000 „
„ Quantity in sight.........	6,830,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 3rd January 1903:—

Cotton..........................	4,627 bales.
Wheat	1,550 cwts.
Linseed	808 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	7 „
Gingellyseed	24,057 „
Poppyseed	6 „
Groundnuts..........................	111 „
Castorseed	1,113 „
Rice	1,666 „
Myrabollams	3,370 „
Cottonseed	16,510 „

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "China" from London.

Gold Bullion..........................	Rs. 3,91,680
Gold Coin	„ 72,000
Silver Bullion	„ 4,79,072

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	118 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „	163
Japan 30 „ „	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97 9
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 9

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 23rd December	5 do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 15th Dec.	5 do.	
Bank of Madras do. 23rd Dec.	5 do.	

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone firm.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Ready	8	7			
Forward April-May ...	7	14	to	7	15
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.					
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	5	to	5	6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	12			
Do. Gujarat					
Do. Forward April-May ...	6	5			
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.					
Ready	8	6			
Forward April-May ...	7	11			
Castorseed—Tone steady.					
Ready	23	8			
Forward April-May. ...	24	0			
Groundnuts—Tone steady.					
Forward Jany-Feby ...	33				
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.					
Howree Khandesh Ready ...	37	4			
15 per cent. Mxd. „ ...	36	1-2			
25 „ „ „ ...	35	8			
50 „ „ „ ...	34	0			
Black Kutnee Dec.-Jan. ...	32	12			

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	10,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-Apul.	Apl.-May
4·66 —4	4 66 —4	4·66 —4	4·67 —3
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.Sept.
4·68 —3	4 68 —3	4·68 —3	4·61 —3

COTTON.—The spot market remains steady and a fair amount of business has been reported at Colaba. Shippers to Japan have been buying high classed Berars and Khandeish, and for Europe chiefly Bengals. The local mills have also been in the market to a moderate extent. The Sutta market is easier and there has not been much business passing in forward contracts.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	156	...	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	170	162	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	170	162	...	do
Belati, M G ...	179	173	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	169	163	do
Damangaum Poolgaum...	185	179	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	190	184	...	do
Akola M G				
Khamgaum do	...	184	178 ...	do
Karanja do				
Broach do	...	207	... 199	25 Mar.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 3rd January, compared with the previous week:—

ASSETS.

Public Deposits	Rs. 3,60,281	Decrease
Other Deposits	1,36,550	Increase
Credits Undrawn	94,552	Increase

LIABILITIES.

Government Securities ...	1,467	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	1,492	Decrease
Credits on Securities... ...	2,40,417	Increase
Loans do.	55,721	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	8,98,826	Increase
Balance with other Banks ...	62,511	Increase
Cash	13,78,243	Decrease

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 3rd January, as compared with the statement of the 27th December:—

LIABILITIES	Dec. 27. Rs.	Jan. 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office..........	56,19,150	52,90,382
Public Deposits at Branches	30,45,416	30,13,903
Other Deposits	6,01,95,350	6,03,31,900
Post Bills	17,110	17,446
Credits undrawn..........................	34,78,101	35,72,653
Rs...	9,02,55,127	9,01,26,284
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09,33,820	1,09,32,353
Other authorised Securities	9,97,720	9,96,228
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities..........	82,89,280	85,29,697
Loans do. do. do.	1,07,10,317	1,07,66,038
Bills discounted and purchased..........	2,77,10,936	2,86,09,762
Dead Stock..........................	4,10,435	4,10,449
Stamps and Stationery..........	23,297	18,167
Balances with other Banks	6,32,662	6,95,173
Cash	3,52,08,310	29,11,68,417
Rs.	9,02,55,127	9,01,26,284

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY, 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.........................	93 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-16
Bar Silver	22 5-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROCKLEY—At Coimbatore, the wife of A. B. Rockley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EWING—HART—December 29, at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, C. P. by the Rev. C. W. Darling, M. A., James Orr Ewing, Accounts Department, P. W. D., Shillong, Assam, to Hilda Maydie Hart.

LITTLEWOOD—SMART—December 29, at All Saints, Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. H. Bennett, C.M.S., Charles Sutherland Littlewood, eldest surviving son of the late Henry Ross Littlewood, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, to Millicent Boddington Smart, second daughter of Robert Boddington Smart, Extra Deputy Superintendant of Survey, retired.

PRICE—LANCASTER—January 1, at St. Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. G. J. Chree, Chaplain, Julian Hugh Price, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta, to Daisy Esther, youngest daughter of M. David Lancaster.

STEPHENS—GUNTHER—December 30, At Trichur, by the Very Rev. Father Caspar, O. D. C., Bertram Buckingham Stephens, son of B. Stephens, Local Fund Engineer, Coimbatore, to Florence Adolphine Gunther, third daughter of Mr. Albert Gunther, Trichur, Cochin State.

DEATHS.

GRANGE—December 31, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Edward Ernest Grange, Manager, Doolahat Tea Co., Ld., Assam, aged 38 years.

MASON—December 31, at Agra, Violet Grace, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Mason, aged 14 months, 27 days, In peace.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 36m. High water, 3-22m., 4-4a. Low water, 9-50m., 9-21a. Coronation Celebrations: Fireworks on the Oval, 10 p. m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bengal, Capri, and D. Balduino entered the dock yesterday and the steamer Elsa left yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Annie, Bromfels, and Naseri entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Eiffel Tower yesterday. The steamer Falls of Keltie left the dock on Sunday and the steamers Hujin and Ikhona yesterday.

THE GOAN CORONATION FESTIVITIES.—The Goan Coronation dance which was to have come in the Town Hall to-day has been postponed "sine die," owing to the fireworks.

SINKING OF A PROW.—On Friday night, a prow named Mussafa, in charge of Nacoda Ahmed Hoosein, struck on the rocks near the Prongs Lighthouse and sank. The crew were landed safely ashore.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—A lecture on the Fine Arts will be delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Catholic Association by the Rev. S. Boswin, S. J., at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow in the hall of St. Xavier's High School (opposite the Small Causes Courts). Mr. F. C. Rimington has kindly consented to preside.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December was 4,917, the daily average being 158, the new admission numbering 1,000. Of these 681 were Parsees, 2,553 Hindoos, 1,370 Mahomedans, 307 Christians, and 49 children were vaccinated.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEHERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of December the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,424. Among them the number of new admission was 365, classified as under:—men, 103; women, 107; children, 155; total, 365. The average daily attendance was 46.

THEFT AT THE ALLIANCE SILK MILL.—Mr. Dhunjeeshah Pestonjee, weaving master in the Sassoon Alliance Silk Mill, at Victoria Road, has reported to the Police the theft of six pieces of silk measuring 865 yards, of the value of Rs. 558, from the table in the store room of the Mill. Inspector Barker made immediate inquiries and arrested two men Lala Kanjee and Suntoo Sidoo, and on searching their rooms recovered five of the pieces of silk.

A STRANGE VISITOR.—Bhanjee Curson, a goldsmith, carrying on business in De Souza street, has reported to the Police the theft of a box containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 624 from his shop on Saturday afternoon. The complainant, it appears, had gone out, leaving the shop in charge of two boys. During his absence a Mahomedan called to the shop and enquired for the complainant, and learning from the lads that he was out, left; but called twice again at intervals. He visited the shop for a third time, sat down, and sent one of the lads to get him a cup of tea. Shortly after he despatched the other lad to hurry up the boy who had gone for the tea, as he was anxious to go away. When the two boys returned to the shop, they found the stranger had disappeared and the box containing ornaments was missing.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m., to-day and to-morrow—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and DelagoaBay per extra s. s. Sultan will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, except Adelaide, per s.s. Oceanien will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., on Thursday, the 8th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa per Transport s. s. Sardinia will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on the 10th instant.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Police Naik Amir Dadamia and Hospital Assistant Ramkrishna Vithal Lad stood charged with receiving a bribe of Rs. 31 from Ahmed Issa, mate of the buggalow Naseri, on the 29th November and 1st December last at the instance of Inspector Meyers. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the first accused and Mr. Smeatham, solicitor, for the second. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that the evidence put forth by the prosecution in support of their story was not satisfactory and that there were glaring discrepancies and irregularities about it. There was not a single point with regard to which the prosecution witnesses were agreed. As there was not a scrap of independent evidence in corroboration the charge against both the accused must fall to the ground. Under the circumstances he acquitted both the accused of the charges framed against them.

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Mahomed Ismael Jamaludin, a Mahomedan, with personating a public servant and with extorting Re. 1-4 from a Hindu woman Shamabai. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday afternoon at about 3 o'clock two women Shamabai and Ramabai, "beedie" makers, were passing along Ghulalwadi, and were followed by the accused. When they came near Wari Bunder bridge they were stopped and questioned by the accused. They were asked to show what the baskets on their heads contained. They said that the baskets contained "beedies." The accused told them that he was a customs peon and would take them to his superiors and get them fined, but would let them off for a consideration. Both the women had a rupee and a quarter only with them. The money was paid to the accused who let them go. The accused had been suspected of such extortion previously, and fortunately for the women, he was closely followed by Babamia, Customs Peon No. 28, and P. C. No. 597 D. As soon as the women left him they arrested the accused and recovered Re. 1-4 from his hand. The accused stated that he did receive money from the women, but he did go on behalf of Babamia, who had engaged him on similar business previously. The Magistrate refused to believe his story and sentenced him to three month's rigorous imprisonment.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the past fortnight 6,000 bales, consisting of:—

3,000 bales of No. 20 sold at dolls. 110 to dolls. 119 and 127
150 „ „ 16 „ „ 100 „ 112½ „ 117½
600 „ „ 12 „ „ 89 „ 101
2,200 „ „ 10 „ „ 88 „ 99
50 „ „ 8 „ „ 85 „ 90

Values,—A rise of doll 1-2 at dollar 1 in No. 20 has been established. No. 10 has declined dollar 1-2 dollar 1. Market steady.

Sales of Japanese Yarn in Hongkong.—Sales 1,500 bales. No. 20 at dollars 122 1-2 to dollars 125 1-2.

Local Mill—Sales 500 bales No. 10 at dollars 97 and No. 12 at dollars 99.

Unsold Stocks of Indian,—About 17,000 bales under offtake as above, arrivals of 6,000 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of 500 bales.

Exchange on India—Rs. 118 1-4 wire and Rs. 118 3-4 post.

Sales from Shanghai are reported of about 1,900 bales consisting of:—

25 bales of No. 20 at Tls. 88.00 to 90 00
350 „ „ 16 „ 81.00 to 85.00 and 88.50
150 „ „ 12 „ 73.00 to 77.00
1,375 „ „ 10 „ 71.75 to 79.00

Unsold Stock.—About 40,000 bales.

Exchange on India as on the 16th December 1902.—Rs. 164 1-4 wire and Rs. 164 3-4 post.

Japanese Spinnings.—Sales of about 700 bales.

Local—Sales 800 bales.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" January 3.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT RAILWAYS.

Mr G H LeMaistre Asst Secy to the Govt of India Public Works Dept is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India Public Works Dept during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G H D Walker C I E or until further orders.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 442 dated the 27th Nov 1902, Mr E G Coutts, Ex Engr 2nd grade State Railways on special duty is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Govt of India Public Works Dept vice Mr G H LeMaistre appointed to officiate as Under Secretary.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mehemed Emin Bey as Consul General for Turkey at Bombay.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mrs A Meyer as acting Consul for Germany at Aden during the absence of Mr S Schmuck.

With reference to Notification No 1400 G dated the 9th Sept 1902 Mr Hormasji Cowasji, acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, has resumed charge of his office.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C Sandford Chief Supdt in the office of the Accountant General Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr K Datta a Supdt in the office of the Accountant General Bengal, is appointed to act as a Chief Supt in that office during the absence on deputation of Mr C Sandford or until further orders.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, Poona, 31th December.

The Lieut Genl Comding the Forces Bombay is pleased to make the following appointment:—Station Staff—Capt W Scott 12th Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Station Staff Officer 2nd Class Deesa as a temporary measure with effect from 18th December 1902 vice Captain G M Rolland recalled to his regiment the 1st Bombay Grenadiers under orders for Field Service.

Military Works Services—2nd Lieut A M Twiss Royal Engr is transferred from the Military Works Services to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt temporary Major C B Baldock Staff Corps Wing Commander Merwara Battalion for eight months Pension Service eighteenth year commenced 29th August 1902.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Honble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain W N Hay 29th Baluch Infantry to date of joining the Staff College.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is a memorandum of the Bank's profit for the half year ended 31st December 1902:—

Total Profit......................Rs. 8,66,350-2-9.

Applied as follows:—

To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax...Rs. 5,00,000-0-0.
Carried forward...Rs. 3,66,350-9-9.

Rs. 8,66,350-2-9.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th January.

1. There will be Drill for all Adult Companies on Thursday next, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p. m. near the Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Dress.—Plain clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 4808 Cyclist G. Walton, "E" Company from 4th January to 31st March 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. H. PAYNE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th January.

1. The following drills will take place on Thursday:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound), at 8-45 p.m. 10-inch R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters), at 8-45 p.m. 10-inch R M L Gun drill.

2 The Drill ordered for to day has been cancelled.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort for drill with the 10-inch R M L Guns.

Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. to-day give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanado	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	8	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	11	11	36
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	10
Water Division	0	0	8
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	24	27	108
Total plague deaths to date...	122,128	101,535	
Same date last year	37	33	110

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03...	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 6th December 1902—	
By Council Bills	9,651,882
By Gold	500,273
3 Balance to be remitted from 7th Dec. 1902 to 31st March 1903......................	6,347,845

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and gu re head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 5th January 1903.

The January Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's ch aus m Gnullo aged.
Mr Cross' b aus g Orion aged.
Mr T C Nagle's b aus m Fando aged.
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 5 years.
Mr W Moran's ch aus g Ophir aged.

The Maiden Plate—Distance 1 mile.

Mr George's g a h Alexis 13 3 1-2 6 years.
Messrs M Goculdass and Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox 4 years
Do g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1-2 aged
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kahinoor 14 aged
Messrs E Amer and O Mahomed's b a h White Oats aged
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane 5 years
Mr Mustappa bin Talib's b a h Mabkoom aged

The Beginners Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Cross' b a h Asteroid 14
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h White Fox 13 3 1-2
Mr Hoossain Kowschi's ch a h Mooshir 13 2 1-2
Messrs Y Swedani and Mehta's b a h Khalil 14
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and F Mahomed's g a h Bunder 13 2 3-4
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sirur 13 3 2-4
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 13 ..-2
Messrs A Oosman and N Mehta's b a h Chamberlain 14
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King 13
Do b a h Full Moon 13 ..
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation 13 3
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Mirmiran 13 3 ..
Mr F Nowrojee's g a h Insurance 14

The Mahim Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr George's g a h Alexes 13 3 1-2
Mr Lousea's ch a h Omar 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 13-2
Mr A R Amer's g a b young Kohinoor 14-0
Mr Farajbin Sanad's b a h Nasaralla 13 1 3-4
Messrs Mustapha, Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 14-0
Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13-3
H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Jeddah 13 2
Mr A M Busharis b a h Panalla 11 13 2

The Consolation Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs

Messrs Moola Sahab and F Andrea's g a h Tartar 13 0 2-4
Mr Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Decnar 13 2 1-2
Messrs Jackson and Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 13 2 3-4
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 .-2

(Consolation Stakes Race declared void

The Melbourne Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr Cross b aus m Bandicout 13 3 3-4
Mr Jone's b aus m Alma 14 1 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie 14 3-4
Do b aus m Olga 14 0 3-4
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2
Mr A W P b aus m Men 14 1 3-4
Do bl aus m cinder 14 1 1-2
Mr Perey Fircher's bl e h Wink 14 1 1-4
Do b aus m Key West 14 0 1-2
Mr. Preston's b. e m Lady Smith 11 14 1 3-4

The Amateur Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile

Mr Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Talismau (6 years)
Do b a h Sincere 13 3 1-2
Captain Browning's ch a h Terah 14 0

The Amateur Stakes Race declared void

NEW RACES.

Selling Plate—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arabs 13 3 and under landed since 1st July 1902 which have not won race value Rs. 100 or over 13·3 entered for Rs. 1200 to carry 9st 10 lbs W. I. 3 lbs allowed for Rs. 100, down to, Rs. 50—Distance 1-2 Mile.

Consolation Plate—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50, For Maiden Arabs 13·3 and under measured since 31st March 1899 which have not won race value Rs. 100, or over since 1st December 1902 13·3 to carry 8st 10 lbs W. I.

Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1900 race value Rs. 100 or over once 4lbs, twice 7 lbs, three time s10lbs oftener 14 lbs—Distance 5 furlongs.

Entrance for new races Rs 5 to close 6 p. m. Wednesday 7th January 1903 and Rs 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 9 a m Friday 9th January 1903

General conditions Programme Bombay 5th Extra Meeting apply.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy. W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd January 1903.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 5TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular in all district expect locally at Ahmednagar, Jaipur and Ajmere, where a brisk fall has taken place. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature has risen and both the day and night temperatures are in excess of normal in almost all districts. The maximum varied from 93° at Cochin to 71° at Ajmere and the minimum from 37° at Jacobabad to 78° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is heavily clouded in Ceylon, Rajputana, Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Cochin, Mangalore, Belgaum and Aurangabad and partially so in Gujarat and Berar. Humidity changes are irregular and unimportant.

Rain amounting to about three inches and a quarter has fallen at Madras, two inches at Colombo and light to moderate showers at Negaputam, Trichinopoly and Cuddapah.

Weather.—The winds on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon are feebly cyclonic and weather continues squally and unsettled to the S. E. of Madras in the Bay. The isobars indicate an area of low pressure on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Colombo where the weather is slightly unsettled. Another area of low pressure is shown by the abnormal chart over Gujarat and on and of the West Coast between Karachi and Bombay where weather is slightly unsettled and will become more or less cloudy. Rain in local showers is likely in Ceylon and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 4th January, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·960
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·8
Relative humidity of Air....................	0·734
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	83·1
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·3
General Directions of Wind	NNE, ENE, WSW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	141

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddan Halls—50 bales wool, H A Oosman; 88 bales wool J. Carra; 150 bales hemp, P. Bhimji; 350 bales hemp G. Futtially and Co.; 38 bales rags, P Luckmida and Co; 1527 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 150 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tijshl and Co; 50 bales hemp, Kiddl Reeae and Co; 6 bales silk weste, G Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Abergaldie s.—4,000 cwt cottonseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 75 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co;

China s.—75 cwt deerborn's B Esmail, 75 cwt wild mace R Dossa and Co. 22 1-2 cwt cardamonseeds, s—525 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co 95 cwt deerborns. J M Rahimtoola; 4 pots rosa oil Volkart Brothers; 8000 cwt cottonseed and 4000cwt mussoor, Raili Brothers; 82 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales skins, R M Kooka and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

China s—6 bales carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Haddon Hall s—55 bales cotton, Glade, and Co.

FOR HULL.

Askehall s—19,400 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

Bengali s—915 cwt maize, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwt cotton seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed Waghjee Becher; 10,000 cwt cottonseed, W and A Graham and Co.

Agapanthus s—4,000 cwt bonemeal E C Nanjee 1 2,021 cwt rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwt cotton seed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,008 cwt cottonseed, Ebjee Oomersy; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,000 cwt cottonseed mursey Khatad and Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th November, 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,02,000	1,95,000	4,000	2,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	221	423	9	653
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	20,03,454	27,00,130	54,662	47,58,246
Total for 19 weeks...	21,05,454	28,95,130	58,662	50,59,246
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110,129	2,08,950	2,757	3,21,536
Per mile of Ry. do.	239	453	5	697
Total to corresponding date do.	20,43,713	29,25,206	5,694	50,21,613

Decrease for the week..........	Rs. 20,536
Increase to date..........	„ 37,633

BOMBAY RACES, 1903.

11TH, 14TH, 16TH, 18TH & 21ST, FEBRUARY.

Owners are reminded that 2nd entries close on Tuesday, 6th January, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 30th December, 1902.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kirkfield, 2,290 tons, Captain T B Watson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 25th December with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Belford, 2,075 tons, Captain T W Metcalfe, arrived in harbour yeterday from Batoum 7th December with cargo of kerosineoil. The Captain reports that the vessel stranded at the east of Port Said, but sustained no damage.

The steamer Eiffel Tower, 7062 tons, Captain H S Case, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 7th December with a general cargo and Mrs Linston and child as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1464 tons, Captain E Watson arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Calcutta 6th December brought a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr Mrs Richardson and infant, Rev Fathers Sowba, and Sunazi and 18 dock.

THE Bombay and Porsia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 912 tons, Captain F D Lorne, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sumaraug, brought a cargo of sugar.

THE Honsa Line steamer Braunfels 1,888 tons, Captain H Elbo, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg and antwurp brought a general cargo.

THE steamer Dean, 958 tons, Captain J Hamilton, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Bangkok, brought a cargo of timber.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2,717 tons, Captain G. Belsito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, 16th December, with a general cargo and 14 deck passingers.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Kagoshima Maru, 2,781 tons, Captain K Kori, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo and one cabin passenger.

The steamer Hugin, 829 tons, Captain C. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Bengal, 1751 tons, Captain A L Valentine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 16th December, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr K D Hormusjee, Miss K Karle, Miss M Long, Miss F Williams, Mrs Sands, Mr N C McLeod, Rev M Cree, Mr D Gardner, Mr Hasler, Mr Reinmar, Mr K Ehrenphers, Mrs Master J Walker, Mr J H Campbell, Miss Donaldson, and two deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Elphinstone......Lt Comdr Rowsell......Indian Marine
R I M S Mayo.........Fletcher ....Royal I Marine
Richard Grech ......178 ....I Government
H M S Lapwing.......Lt Comdr Armstrong ......Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer.........Capt A H Christian..........Flagship
H M S Renown ....Capt A M Farquhar...............Cruiser
H M S Sphinx.........Comdr T W Kemp, R N ....Cruiser
Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala ....Capt G H Hewett, R N..................Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia..Turret-ship
H M S Assaye ....Comdr R M Lambert...Torpedo Gunboat
* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N..................
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N..................
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N..................
4 Torpedo Boats ....

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Aljafar Schr	65	Nacoda			H S Sidick
Khandalla	1318	Kirkham			M M & Co
Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi		M M & Co
H Bolckow	639	Fowles			B & P S N Co
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Purulia	993	Stafford			M M & Co
Safari	1433	Tepe			A Strandes
Annie	2445	Wie			The Captain
Hugin	829	Andrew			Bombay Co
Mohommadi	1252	Galley			B & P S Z Co
Java	910	McDiarmid			M M & Co
Parramatta	2854	Fox			P & O Co
Ujina	2426	Stratew			M M & Co
Sardinia	41 6	Lendon			Transport
Shirala	3355	Hartley			M M & Co
Pemba	986	Whitehead			M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2323	Goudey			K N S & Co
Mandovy		Comdr D L De Rego			Port Gunboat
Xenia	3031	Obaling			W & A G & Co
Surada	3363	Neilson			M M & Co
Bengal	2737	Valentine			P & O Co
Kirkfield	2290	Watson			
Belford		Metcalfe			H Montocho ff
Eiffel Tower	2062	Case			F Muir & Co
Culna	1491	Watson			M M & Co
Dean	958	Hamilton			E Latham & Co
D Balduino	3044	Canepa			F R S N Co
Kistna	524	Brownran			M M & Co
Capri	2727	Belsi o			F R S N C o

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Macdonald	3113	Harrison			F M & Co
B	Askeball	2762	Tudor	Hull	6-1	W & A G & Co
C&R	City of Perth	2572	Morison	Karachi	9-1	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Abergeldie	2438	Keith	London	6-1	R Bomonji
F	Santhia	3322	Boon	Dunkirk	12-1	M M & Co
F	Braunfels	1818	Kelbo	Karachi	14-1	Glade & C
G	King Arthur	1347	Mylcrist	P Gulf.	15-1	B & P S N Co
H&J	Reunion	1329	Carr			B & P S N Co
Alongside						
H&J	Naseri	912	Lorne			B & P S N Co
M	Ranee	3634	Corran	Somaliland	7-1	Transport
N	Ikhona	3383	Willsher	Berbera	5-1	Transport
Q	Annie	2445	Wie	Newport	15-1	K Nixon&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Ponani	552	Mahmed	Bhownagar	6-1	Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Mahmed			Do
Bahaduri	829	Fukeer	Karachi	7-1	Do
Satrunji	5?7	Ahmed	Kurachi	6-1	Shepd & Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Sultan	1781	Abrens	Zanzibar	6-1	A Strandes
2	Simla	1615	Soutar	Jeddah	17-1	M M & Co
4	Elsa	1702	Seronwaldt			M Yebeer
6	Kagoshima M.	2731	Kori	Japan	6-1	N Y Kaisha
7	Tientsin	2555	Cooke			P & O S N Co
8	Tottenham	2943	Peters		10-1	W & A G & Co
9	Haddon Hall	2678	Buck	Liverpool	10-1	K N & Co
10	Bengali	3611	Bountyne	Hull	13-1	T Morrison
12&13	China	4190	Angus	London	10-1	P & O S N Co
15	Agapantus	2889	Davies	Hull	10-1	F Muir & Co
16	Cy of Dundee	2572	Baillie	Antwerp	1-1	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra ....762 Robertson..Karachi ....6,1 M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Onipenta..........3120 Kilpstrick ....Stream.......6-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Deo Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, Dec 18
	Eiffel Tower s	Case	Liverpool, Dec 7
	Belford s	Metcalfe	Batoum, Dec 7
	Kirkfield s	Watson	Calcutta, Dec 25
	Bengal s	Valentine	Shanghai, Dec 16
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong, Dec 16

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Ikhona (T port)	Willsher	Obbia.
	Hugin s	Anderson	Moulmein

The steamer Kagoshima Maru, Captain Kori; obtained her portclearance yesterday for Japan, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Arrived from
30	Clan Stuart....................	......
30	Tannenfels	......
	Sirsa	Calcutta.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM'S.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JANUARY 3.

The B. I.S.N. Company's s.s. Rewa left (homeward) de yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JANUARY 3.

The P. and O. Company s.s. Caledonia arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, JANUARY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Manora left to-day.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 3.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Valetta left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, JANUARY 6.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 26 ultimo left here at 9 a.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Saturday next.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamajuchi Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

The Messageriet Maritimes Co's., s.s. Sydney which left Bombay on Thursday the 18th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 3rd instant at 3 a.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

YOU NEED NOT HESITATE

TO TRY THE PURE-WOOL

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS MADE BY THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

If you have only used hitherto imported materials the superior qualities of the "LALIMLI" fabrics will be a pleasant surprise to you. And they are not only

BETTER BUT CHEAPER.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.

Every description of PURE WOOL GOODS Manufactured, including:

FLANNELS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
SERGES	PUTTIES
TWEEDS	NUMDAH
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES	JERSEYS
	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOL	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARN	SWEATERS
BROADCLOTHS	GLOVES
BLANKETS	SOCKS, &c., &c., &c.
HORSE CLOTHING	

Send For Priced Samples of

"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you, SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to

J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS. PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

DR. MAGINN SAYS—

If a man suffers with nervo-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered. Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

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BY
ALL THE LEADING MAKERS,
Special terms for Cash
or
Monthly Payments.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO SMOKERS.

RAILWAY CIGARETTES.

25 Front Pieces to be returned to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.
A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away
AS A PRIZE.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW STOCK.
BEST TABLE LINEN,
DOUBLE DAMASK.
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
AUSTRIAN.
Consisting of
TABLE CLOTHS
in all Sizes,
NAPKINS,
TEA CLOTHS,
TRAY CLOTHS, &c.

A fresh Consignment just opened and offered at exceptionally LOW PRICES.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.

GREATCOAT CLOTHS.	PUTTIES.
UNIFORM Do.	JERSEYS.
Do. SERGES.	CARDIGAN JACKETS.
ARMY FLANNELS.	BALACLAVA CAPS.
SADDLE SERGES.	SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do. NATURAL GREY,
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS,

MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL PUNJAB.

SPECIALITIES:
CHAIN BRACELETS
CURB & FANCY PATTERNS
WITH SNAP,
PADLOCK,
PADLOCK, and KEY,
CHARMS,
SETTINGS,
WATCHES.
SPRAY BRACELETS
with Pearls,
Pearls and Turquoise or other Stones.
SNAKE BRACELETS
in various Sizes
and with Settings.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1903.

THE CHINESE REGIMENT.

MR. BRODRICK'S announcement of the decision of Government to retain the Chinese Regiment will be received with approval by all who have any acquaintance with that smart body of men. To some extent we imagine this determination is due to the action of Captain A. A. S. Barnes, of the Wiltshires, now serving with the Chinese Regiment at Wei-hai-Wei. That officer went to great pains to set before Government and the public the claims of the regiment to prolonged life and to general respect and consideration. So many unkind things had been said about the Chinese Regiment by people with no knowledge of it, that Captain Barton deemed it advisable to place on record the doings of the Regiment on service in the real hard fighting in Northern China in 1900, as they actually occurred, in order to show that although a regiment in its extreme infancy, fighting under alien officers and for an alien cause, against its own compatriots, its own Emperor and his imperial troops, it bore its part with the best, "deserving none of the somewhat nasty things that have been put abroad about it; but on the other hand more than fulfilling the high hopes formed of it by its officers and by those in high military authority who caused its formation." Captain Barnes has, therefore, published this record in a handy volume through Mr. Grant Richards. In it he complains that people with memories of remarkable brevity have to all appearances quite forgotten that the regiment saw any fighting at all. The memories of these he hopes to refresh. That they may have the opinions of others, more impartial than he can claim to be, Captain Barnes gives by way of appendix a collection of extracts from the narratives of military officers and war correspondents who saw the regiment at work. These tend to confirm Captain Barnes's assertion that the Chinese Regiment was represented in more expeditions than any other corps. To say nothing of the original troubles round Wei-hai-Wei, it had its part in Tientsin, the relief of Peking, and the smaller expeditions on the 19th August, 1900, that to Tu Liu and to Peit'sang. No other regiment was in all three. Other corps have proved their worth in the day of trial, says Captain Barnes. But he does not believe any one has had to undergo its baptism of fire in conditions and amid surroundings so hard as had the Chinese Regiment. Our officers, he writes, "have led aliens against their own races often and often in our national history, but I doubt if the circumstances were ever before such as they were in North China in 1900. Our enemy was no mean one; he was well armed, well provided with artillery, and in every way our equal, except of course in the important matter of officers. He had fanaticism, religion, and pride, three of the strongest incentives to war, on his side, and if he lacked patriotism, as we know it, he possessed it, indirectly, in his hatred of, and his contempt for, all foreigners."

The "Times" correspondent writing in May told us that much satisfaction was felt in British circles at the admirable coolness and discipline of the soldiers of the Chinese Regiment, which proved the complete success of the experiment of forming a Chinese force under British officers. The explanation we find in Captain Barnes's book. The Chinese as a soldier, he tells us, has many sterling qualities. He is very amenable to the discipline and control of those he knows; he is stout and well able to withstand fatigue and hard work; he is a very good shot, taken all round; is no trouble to feed as he has no prejudices on the subject, except it be in the matter of quantity; and is good on service, whether in the actual field or on those more frequent duties of a more peaceful and less exciting nature that fall to a soldier's lot at such times. At the time of and after the siege of Tientsin, the feeling against the Chinese race as a whole was so great that the people there did not appreciate the Chinese Regiment at all, and its officers heard that there were some of those who had withstood the siege who objected to the entry of the regiment into the settlement. There is little doubt, however, Captain Barnes thinks, that many of the totally false and unnecessary reports about the regiment "emanated from the fertile brains of residents of the place, whose time during the siege was spent mostly in cellars, for it is certain that no one who was on earth and saw our men in action could have furthered the lies that have since been written and spoken about the Chinese Regiment." That the Regiment did yeoman service throughout the war there is now no matter of doubt. Naturally, everything Chinese was hateful to the allies as well as to the besieged. It would take some time for antipathy against the yellow skin to simmer down and to overcome the desire on seeing a Chinese head to hit it or a queue to pull it. But wherever the Chinese Regiment went, it won praise on all sides and invariably remained steady under fire.

The practical abandonment of Wei-hai-Wei led to the proposal to abolish the Regiment. Though it will be retained, its strength is to be considerably reduced. If Mr. Brodrick's reply has been correctly communicated to us, instead of a regiment twelve hundred strong it will consist of four companies with a total strength of four hundred men. The sudden reduction seems to be a mistake, for it will turn loose to join Boxers or any other mischievous organisation some eight hundred men well drilled and fully capable of bearing modern arms. Acknowledging the remarkable record of the regiment, the "Times" in July of 1901 commented at length on its performances. Presumably Mr. Brodrick's attention was called to the impartial criticism of that journal wherein it marvelled that within two years of its formation, all but a handful of them volunteered to fight against their own countrymen and the Imperial troops. They were true, without wavering for a moment, to their colours in extraordinarily trying circumstances. They ignored the jeers and the allurements of their own race, and steadily did their duty. The success of our officers in this instance, said the correspondent referred to, "is the more remarkable because it is set off by the failure of the Germans to organise a similar corps." The Germans, for a whole year, tried to raise a native regiment at Kiaochau, but the moment the rank and file learnt upon what errand it was proposed to send them, that regiment ceased to exist. Tradition, experience, and tact stood to the assistance of the British officers who raised and commanded our own Chinese Regiment. Whether or not the eight hundred men or a thousand we are turning adrift will not join the German-Chinese Regiment remains to be seen. If there was no room for them at Wei-hai-Wei, they could surely have found quarters at Hongkong, and to make room for them the Sikhs of the Hongkong Regiment could profitably have been returned to India for service, if nowhere else, in the provincial regiments which are reported upon as only fit for disbandment. It is more than a pity to reduce the strength of a regiment, which did so well and whose performances were so full of promise for the future, to a fraction of that in which it is at present constituted. We only hope that the War Office may not have reason to regret its action.

THE LESSONS OF THE MONSOON.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" dealing with the lessons of the past monsoon does not draw a very encouraging picture of what may be expected in India in the future. He believes that a new stage has arrived in the evolution of the Indian monsoon, and that during the next hundred years or so the rainfall may gradually become more and more scanty, and finally become a negligible quantity or cease altogether. For the consolation of those to whom such a suggestion might be too startling it may be added that he does not lay too much emphasis on this statement. It may be merely an idle speculation, he admits, but apparently he is greatly impressed with the discoveries of Dr. Sven Hedin in Central Asia, and he thinks the deserts of that barren region furnish a valuable object lesson. This opens up to one's mental vision a picture which is exceedingly disquieting—India, a waste, a sterile desert, with its cities disappearing beneath the shifting sand, waiting in vain for a future Sven Hedin to unearth them. It is to be hoped, says the writer of the article, that the explorer in his book will discuss this aspect of the question and throw some light on it. It is to be hoped that he will. The first lesson then that is to be drawn from the past monsoon is that we can have no confidence in any estimate of rainfall in future years. It is not quite apparent whether in this statement the Meteorological Department or the monsoon is alluded to, but in either case the writer is probably right. Cynical people may be inclined to say that both are equally uncertain. The remedy suggested is that the statistics of rainfall of some important rain stations in India, like Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Calcutta, Lahore, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, and some others might be collected for the last hundred years, and the average of decades taken for the purpose of comparison. The writer points out that no harm could be done by the publication of such facts, and he is probably right; although those who were entrusted with their compilation might not agree with him. On the other hand he believes that some good might result, although he does not say how or in what direction. There is a good deal of truth, however, in the remainder of his remarks about the rains. He points out for instance that of 1,000,000,000 acres of arable land only 20,000,000 acres are under irrigation, and he advises any available surplus for the extension of the irrigation system rather than for the multiplication of merely strategic railways. However the whole of his argument may be summed up thus. The Indian monsoon is uncertain; soon it may be more uncertain still. The Indian Government should, therefore, give more attention to irrigation. After all, the suggestion is not a very original one.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

MR. MONTAGUE BEAUCHAMP, a missionary, who has been travelling through Manchuria, has given an interesting account of the attitude taken by the Cossacks towards the natives in that region. He travelled in Chinese costume, and consequently had a good opportunity of judging for himself as to the treatment meted out to the long-suffering Mongolian by the Russians, who, by the way, are supposed to have evacuated Manchuria. His very first impression on entering the country was that the policy of the Russians is to inspire fear in the minds of the inoffensive Chinese. The Cossacks act on all occasions in a domineering and even brutal way; they plunder the Chinese in the coolest manner imaginable. They please themselves whether they pay for what they purchase, they disdain to offer a ricksha coolie either his legal fare or any other, and as a whole they seem to have a very merry time at the expense of the heathen Chinee. At Port Arthur Mr. Beauchamp was arrested by the order of a petty Russian officer because he had no passport, and apparently the attitude of the Russians on the Railway towards the miserable Chinese is even worse than is taken up elsewhere. For this arrest, however, Mr. Beauchamp seems inclined to forgive the Russians. He points out that they have some reason to be suspicious of foreigners wearing Chinese dress, because there are so many Japanese in the country who spy out the land in Chinese garb. Apparently, however, this arbitrary treatment of the Chinese is largely confined to the Cossacks. The Russian Officers as a whole favourably impressed Mr. Beauchamp. He was very well treated by them, and is all the more pleased on that account, because the Russians do not, as a rule, regard missionaries and missionary work with anything like affable eyes. Missionaries in Manchuria are watched "as a cat watches a mouse," and they are regarded with jealousy, because as a rule their personal influence with the Chinese is much greater than that of the Russians for the simple reason that they can speak the language. Mr. Beauchamp says that there are very few Russians indeed who can converse in the Chinese tongue, and the consequence is that wherever they come into contact with Britishers, French, or Germans in their relations with the natives they are beaten hands down. The Russian Government is at length beginning to realise this, and is making arrangements to educate a number of Chinese scholars in the Russian language in order that they may act as interpreters.

TRUMPETERS AT THE DURBAR.

AN interesting item of the Coronation Durbar programme was the fanfare specially composed for the occasion by the distinguished musician, Professor Sir Charles Villiers Stanford. Long fanfares were first performed at State ceremonies in Germany, and the custom has been revived there by the present Emperor owing to the discovery in the palace at Potsdam of some of the old music written for the trumpeters of the Guard. These records were shown by the Emperor to Sir Charles Stanford on one of his recent visits to Berlin, and he has taken them as his model for this occasion. The score comprises twelve separate trumpet parts with an accompaniment of drums and cymbals. The work was too intricate for performance at the Proclamation, and Captain Sanford, the musical director at the Durbar, has, therefore, undertaken to produce it before his Excellency the Viceroy and his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at one of the performances of the massed bands.

ALL the fireworks having arrived, the display will take place this evening (6th instant) at 10 p. m. as advertised. The Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play at the enclosures A. and B. between 8 and 10 p. m.

WE would call attention to the notice published in another column with regard to the traffic arrangements this evening in connection with the display of fireworks. Seats have been provided for those of the public holding tickets, and carriages will be allowed to proceed to the Oval up to 8-30. Those of the public who wish to take their seats later must leave their carriages at Churchgate Street and proceed on foot. Mayo Road will be closed to traffic and the same remark applies to Hope Street, Fuller Road, University Road, Eldon Road, Churchgate Street going East Queen's Road; and Churchgate street will be closed to traffic going north at 7·30 and to traffic going south at 9.

H. M. S. FOX, Captain F. S. Pelham, will sail to-day for Karachi.

THE opening meeting of the Legislative Council will be held in the Council Chamber of Government House, Calcutta, on the 30th instant.

RECENT news regarding the death of the Hadda Mullah is confirmed officially. Najib-ud-din died on the 21st December. He has been succeeded locally by the Soja Mullah, of whom little is known.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 13th December 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 65,125 maunds with an increase of Rs. 4,580 in the earnings.

THE Abbottabad Mountain Battery, which is under orders for Aden, goes there as part of the escort of Colonel Wahab's Commission, now on demarcation duty, and is not intended for service in Somaliland It will, however, be available for the field if urgently required.

THE AMIR OF KABUL has nominated the Hakim of Chakansur as his representative on the Anglo-Afghan Boundary Commission, which is to demarcate the frontier about Seistan and settle the disputes regarding irrigation from the Helmand River. The British portion of the Commission under Major McMahon will leave Quetta next week, proceeding first to Nushki and then marching north-westwards so as to strike the Helmand about Khwaja Ali. They will then march along the banks of the river until Seistan is reached. The Hakim of Chakansur, the Afghan representative, will meet them en route. Major McMahon takes a small escort of one squadron of cavalry and two companies of native infantry as a camp guard. He will have with him survey officers and an expert irrigation engineer.

WE hear that the orders directing that no Mutiny veterans below the rank of non-commissioned officers should attend the Delhi Durbar did not in all cases reach those for whom they were intended. Native soldiers, says the "Pioneer," who left the Army with the rank of private have fared very badly, as in the original orders they were invited to attend. Some of these who have come from remote villages are now at Delhi, practically homeless wanderers for the time, without the means of subsistence, whereas they expected to receive Rs. 1-8 per day. A few have found friends in regiments, and officers have helped others out of their private purses; but this scarcely meets the case. Every man who can be found should be looked after by the State and be comfortably provided for until he can be sent home.

DURING the last twenty years not more than a dozen women have suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Since the notorious Mrs. Pearcy went to the scaffold in 1890 only four women have been hanged in England—Margaret Walker (Liverpool,) who murdered her husband; Mrs. Dyer, the Reading baby-farmer; Mary Ansell, who murdered her sister; and Louise Masset, who killed her child at Dalston.

THE Manchester "Umpire" publishes the following in its issue of the 14th ultimo:—"The two pictures which I outlined last week of the rich and poor in London might be farther "filled in" this with the two striking contrasts of the rich and poor of the metropolis buying their Christmas presents. A shop, for instance, has this week been opened near the Elephant and Castle where the proprietors are selling no fewer than 600 different articles for the sum of one penny each—presents for the children, presents for lad, presents for mother, and presents from 'Amy to 'Arriet, or vice versa. On the other hand taking a walk to-day down Bond-street, I noticed in one of the largest and best-known jewellers some Delhi Durbar "presents" in the window. They consist of rings, necklaces, and bracelets, entirely in Indian emeralds and diamonds, and may be bought for £250 each, and prices ranging thereabouts. That is to say, they are among the dearest Christmas presents to be bought in the West End. Their chief value, however, is the fact that they are being exclusively sold by this one shop. They were bought in one entire lot by the firm from an Indian gentleman to whom they gave a pretty stiff price, but they knew that they would in turn be able to get a stiff price from their customers. The aim of the West End tradesman is becoming more and more every year one to sell something which is "exclusive" or in other words to try to surprise that class of people who have long since ceased to experience surprise."

MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE.

A STORY OF OLD BATH.

(BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.)

HE is undoubtedly an exquisite and an aristocrat. From where I sit the firelight shows me his profile clean cut beneath the crisp perriwig that falls backward over his long coat of yellow satin. His ruffles at neck and wrist are as driven snow, his vest sparkles with gold embroidery, and the fit of his white silk hose discloses as elegant a pair of legs as ever walked a courtier into the Court of St. James.

In short, he is as charming a bit of old china as a man may desire to have about him; and for the sake of our ancient friendship I must write of his living double, whom you may see any night at the Comedy Theatre, where he fights and plots and games and makes the most irresistible love, like the brave gentleman he is. In private life they call him Lewis Waller, but upon the stage he is Monsieur Beaucaire.

It was in 1735 that Monsieur Beaucaire, as Booth Tarkington and E. G Sutherland create him, became the talk of fashionable Bath. A good period in which to set a play. That little dried-up bulldog of a man, George II., sat on the throne of England, gazing suspiciously across the Channel at his very magnificent cousin, Louis XV. of France, about whose Court loitered Prince Charlie and his Jacobite friends, warming their thin hopes with the royal wines. It was a time of plots and duels, of dandies and rakes, and perhaps of the most picturesque tailoring in our history.

CLOTHES AND DUELS.

Quite apart from the Christmas bills—which must have been distressing even to dukes—the modes of the time of Monsieur Beaucaire may be condemned by moralists. I am certain that if we were in the habit of dressing in old rose or mulberry or yellow, with cocked hats on our heads and rapiers by our sides, we should feel such very splendid fellows that we should be sticking each other in the Park instead of mildly taking the air, playing sovereign in place of farthing points at bridge, and generally behaving in a scandalous manner, to the grief of our spiritual pastors and masters. Cock pheasants never fight until they have their full spring plumage, and the beaux were very like those doughty champions of the woods.

The grave and reverend critics were harsh with Monsieur Beaucaire when he made his bow in October. But the theatre has been full ever since, which shows how the contemplation of their own wisdom divides these gentlemen of the "first night" from ordinary mortals, who fortunately know nothing of the Greek or French or Spitsbergen drama. Prince Charming in disguise may be an old story, but that makes little difference to us if he bears himself in a manner that stirs the blood to admiration.

AND NOW TO THE PLAY.

His youthful Highness Prince Louis Philippe de Valois, Duke of Orleans, has refused to marry his cousin, though the King command. Instead, he slips away in the suite of the French Ambassador, crossing the Channel as his barber. Once in London, he breaks away from the veteran diplomat and vanishes—to the alarm of those in the secret.

THE SEASON IN BATH.

So far so good. It is the summit of the Bath season. Under Beau Nash, greatest of all great masters of ceremonies, people of quality throng the Pump Room of a morning, and tread the graceful measures of the minuet when night has fallen. "Prominent among them," as our writers of fashion would say, "we notice" the Duke of Winterset, a heavy-shouldered, saturnine peer, as broke to the world as if he were merely a duke of the twentieth century, Captain Badger, his ill-reputed henchman, Mr. Bantison, the rich squire, my Lord Townbrake, Mr. Bickett the garrulous, and Mr. Rakell the humorous, the last dimly reminiscent of a gallant in blue and silver who reigned at Bath under Mr. Egerton Castle.

I think all who have seen the play must have fallen in love with the belle of that old-time season, the Lady Mary Carlyle. No wonder that the Duke and Lord Townbrake and the rich Mr. Bantison are over head and ears in love with her.

She has suffered from a surfeit of those compliments which will turn a flighty head or wake distrust and a certain cynicism in a mind more truly balanced. But she is ever a brave and generous lady under the cold veneer of fashion which hides the real woman from the world. Indeed she is worthy of the gallant lover who comes to her from over seas. Miss Grace Lane deserves all the nice things the papers have said of her.

The great Mr. Nash has a stern duty to perform this morning. Into this assembly of people of quality it has been discovered that a low, vulgar fellow has intruded—a common adventurer—absolutely an ex-barber to the French Ambassador. He has been masquerading among these fashionables as a rich Frenchman, a Monsieur Beaucaire. But fortunately a gentleman who crossed on the same boat recognised the man.

EXPELLED!

So Monsieur Beaucaire is publicly expelled from the Pump Room under the eyes of Lady Mary Carlyle. It has been an unpleasant business for her—or so they hold it—since this fellow had the audacity to pick up a rose she dropped in the gardens and return it to her, thus almost claiming an introduction.

But Monsieur Beaucaire is undefeated. With the versatility of Prince Florizel of Bohemia he assumes the gambler and sits at his house ready to play any man at any stakes. The Duke of Winterset honours him by his presence. Also the Duke carries cards in the ruffles that hang so gracefully about his fingers. Which little fact is discovered by Monsieur Beaucaire. Also there are witnesses, not only servants, but a British Officer.

"What is your prize?" snarls my lord duke at last.

It is a pretty scene—this ballroom. And please notice that the yellow hangings match Monsieur Beaucaire's coat, and the maroon stair-cloth closely resembles the colour scheme of my Lord Winterset. Beaucaire has been promoted. He has chosen the title of duke now—the Duke of Chateaurien. It is a title as vague as that of the Disinherited Knight of Sir Walter's. He has won his introduction to Lady Mary. No one recognises him. All is going well till the Duke's henchman, the disreputable duellist, Captain Badger, insults him. There is a quiet move to the moonlit garden, and rapiers flash among the roses, with the result that the captain is laid neatly on his back—out of action for the time.

It is in the park of Mr. Bantison that the English Duke takes his revenge. Love has budded and blossomed between the Frenchman and the English belle. They are meeting in the park at the night fete of the rich squire, when from the shadows rush certain gentlemen who have been told how this ex-barber has once more thrust himself among them. Winterset hangs in the background urging them on. There is a pretty fight, with loss to the attacking party; but at last Beaucaire is wounded and disarmed. He is rescued by his retainers before he can be horse-whipped by the English grooms. But he does not deny that he has deceived them all, or that he is the same Beaucaire, the ex-barber, the gambler, who was the scandal of Bath—and Lady Mary is broken-hearted.

But the last act brings peace to the lovers, as last acts should do. Once more we find Beaucaire with only Lady Mary as his friend facing outraged Bath in the Pump Room. Through the angry, shouting throng there enters the French Ambassador, who rushes forward to kiss the barber's hand. And thereupon turning about, he proclaims him as Duke of Orleans, Duke of Chartres, of Nemours, of Montpensier, first peer of the blood royal, and cousin to his most Christian Majesty Louis XV., King of France.

What a moment in the lifetime of a man! It would be a triumph sweet to the oldest, the most hardened of dignitaries.

The Duke of Orleans announces his betrothal to Lady Mary as the curtain falls. Could he in those times, or even in ours, thus choose his wife? Would his royal cousin grant him such unroyal freedom? Indeed, it is best not to inquire too closely if we are to leave the theatre with contented minds.

Bath has fallen from its proud position. Beaux and belles no longer strut in its streets. Even its scandals are strictly provincial. But the romance of its bygone days is a pleasant spectacle.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

RIOTS EXPECTED.

GENERAL CASTRO IN FLIGHT.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Riots are feared at La Guayra owing to the cessation of work. The Customs close on Monday.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

It is reported in New York that General Castro is in a desperate flight, with an empty treasury and approaching insurgents. The report states that he has abdicated or is about to abdicate.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

HIS ARRIVAL AT STANDERTON.

ENTHUSIASM PREVAILS.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Mr. Chamberlain left the train at Volksrust where there was an enthusiastic crowd in the station which was decorated.

Mr. Chamberlain held an informal reception in the waiting-room. Prominent Boers were presented to him, and cordially shook hands. In reply to an address which was presented to him, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the great task before Lord Milner from whom he hoped to learn much. His colleagues and himself, he said, would never forget the sacrifices made by the Colonists. The speech favourably impressed the Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain met with an equally hearty reception at Standerton. The National Scouts, of the Colony at Vlakfontein, expressed their gratitude for the help given by the new Government.

The same enthusiasm was displayed at every place where a stoppage was made.

COUNT LAMSDORFF.

Count Lamsdorff is at St. Petersburg.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

A GOVERNMENT GAIN.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

At the triennial renewal of the French Senate the Government gained eleven seats.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

RECONCILIATION WITH HIS BROTHER.

The Sultan of Morocco has astutely effected a public reconciliation with his brother and appointed him Governor of Fez.

The tribes of Fez have sworn fealty and the Pretender has retired.

The road to Tangier is now open.

THE IRISH LAND CONFERENCE.

The report issued by the Irish Land Conference between the Land-owners and the Nationalist Members of Parliament, for submission to the Government, considers the Peasant Proprietor System to be the only satisfactory settlement, but the Landlords should be expropriated at an equitable price to enable them to keep their residences and so have an inducement to remain in the country.

The Conference believes this to be an unexampled opportunity of effecting a reconciliation.

THE IMPERIAL PALACES AT MUKDEN.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the restoration of the Imperial Palaces at Mukden to China began on the 3rd inst.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JANUARY 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 26th ultimo, left for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Fuerto Rico Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th January 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	—	—	— p.m.	—	—
Teheran	5	2	9 p.m.	—	26
Suez	5	12	10 a.m	1	55

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th January, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	3	0	3
" Karachi	0	24	0	1
" Madras	0	47	0	3

THE LL. B. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your issue of the 23rd ult. containing the names of the successful candidates in the University 2nd LL. B. Examination I beg to state that you have inadvertently omitted to include my name among those who were declared to have passed the examination:—Yours, &c.,

BHIMJI NARANJI DALAL,
Articled clerk to Messrs Smethurn, Byrne, and Noble

THE DELHI DURBAR.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PRESS CAMP, DELHI, JANUARY 2.

Attempts to analyse the impressions produced by the glittering spectacles of the State Entry into Delhi on Monday and the magnificent Durbar on Thursday fail of success. The spectacular effects of the imperial pageantry were complete. The pomp and circumstance of dominion were seen in their highest and most glorified aspects. The dramatic, the historic, and the imperial instincts were satisfied. But what else did the brilliance of the display and the splendour of the trappings portend? Was the entire show no more than a series of scenes in the most gorgeous theatricals; a set of pictures beautiful, imposing, splendid, but of no more permanent value than theatrical tableaux? What did the native think? It is difficult to tell. Oriental power manifests itself always and ever in lavish magnificence. A King is no King whose throne is not of gold, whose greatness shines not through rubies, and diamonds, and sapphires and pearls; and whose raiment rivals not the sun. These are the emblems of sovereignty; and the people know and accept them. But what do they think? Deep down in the hearts of the multitude do these things stir any emotion? Do they inspire, love, and reverence, or are they viewed with mere calm acquiescence? Watching the crowds, impassive for the most part, who looked on at the gorgeous and stately procession in which the Emperor's representative entered Delhi it was hard to tell what their feelings were. Was it the wonder which finds its greatest expression in silence? Was it silent awe of the imperial might and majesty of the Sovereign whose power the spectacle proclaimed? Or was it the East looking through her ancient eyes upon only one more of the myriad glittering sights that have passed before her indifferent gaze?

A European was struck by the absence of the enthusiasm which in the West sends people frantic over the merest raree show. The cheers were led by the Europeans in the crowds of onlookers, and the East sat and watched, thinking its own thoughts. If the East was moved out of its dignified bearing it was at the sight of some such picture as that presented by the Imperial Cadet Corps who were quite the most artistic group in the great procession. The keynote of the State entry was gorgeousness; no other word approaches in suggestion the actuality of the scene while it falls short of adequate description. At the Durbar the glitter and magnificence were toned and shaded by the setting, but the grandeur and the glory of the display which began the ceremonials were intensified by brilliant sunlight. The sheen of gold and the sparkle of jewels were enhanced to the fullest effect, and relief from one dazzling scene was only to be found in another equally glittering. The stage management of the procession was perfect. When it had circled the Jumma Masjid and extended away in a great serpentine wave around the Champ de Mars, with its tail under the red walls of the fort and almost parallel with the head, it had to be admitted that no other city in India could have supplied so admirable a stage for the spectacle. The picture itself was supremely beautiful, and for the time left room for no other impressions. The difficulty was to absorb the tableau. Its significance was lost in the spectacular sensation. One came away bedazzled by splendour And only by a mental exercise did one recall the meaning of the show. For the people the show was all.

The Durbar was different. Here the glitter was less pronounced than the imperialism. There was everything to stir the emotion of a dominant race. When one looked away from the galleries of the Amphitheatre where Princes and Chiefs in magnificent raiment were merged in a throng of nearly fifteen thousand less brilliantly dressed folk one saw nothing but British red. The picturesque Durbar ceremonials emphasised the imperial note at every point. Before they began a strong emotional thrill had gone through the British onlookers when the Mutiny veterans who fought at Delhi marched into the arena. They were played in by a regimental band, and the frantic cheers that rose from English throats when these gallant men came in sight were strangely moving. It was apparent that the veterans, European and native, deeply appreciated this mark of honour. The incident was impressive, and in a flash recalled the full significance of the assemblage. At the moment the scene was stirring enough, but afterwards one heard the criticism that it would have been more deeply moving had the heroe been marched in without the band. For the rest, all that military display the booming of guns, the crackle of musketry, the rolling of drums, and the silver blare of clarions could do to accentuate the pomp of power was effected, and the dramatic fitness of the ceremonials was complete. The incident that appealed most to the eye was undoubtedly the reading of the Imperial proclamation by the Chief Herald. After the emotional reception of the veterans recalling its sad and glorious memories, the picturesque figures of the Herald and his trumpeters took us back to the romance and chivalry of a mediæval period. The setting was, however, much finer, more brilliant, and more imposing than the picturesque crusading ages could produce. It was the field of the cloth of gold on a scale of greater magnitude than even Saladin ever knew, and far in excess of Lord Lytton's Durbar of 1877, when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. Unequalled in splendour, and unparalleled in magnitude as the Durbar was, it were easy to exhaust the resources of language in any ineffectual effort to convey its beauty to the reader. The artist might despair of reproducing the whole of the marvellous scheme of colour, while neither brush nor pen could reflect the impressive grandeur, the sentiment, the atmosphere, the living spirit of the scene. The greatness of the occasion seemed to have so taken hold of the Viceroy that his speech, which read excellently, was delivered with the restrained and solemn utterance of a pulpit oration, and its quality as a speech appeared to suffer in consequence. The words of the Imperial Message were measured out like precious pearls, but the effect of the isolation of each word was to expose the whole to too bright a light. Apart from the overpowering impressiveness of the occasion, something of his Excellency's difficulty was due to the necessity of making his voice heard in all parts of the big Amphitheatre, and this of itself was a severe strain on his powers.

On Tuesday, at the opening of the Exhibition, there was a trace of hoarseness in his voice, but on Thursday this had disappeared, though the task of keeping his delivery at one high pitch was occasionally more than could be accomplished. The scene during the delivery of the speech was one of great impressiveness, and if a wealth of gold and silver, the scintillation of the costliest jewels, the sparkle and the sheen of gorgeous raiment, all set in a framework of great artistic beauty, go to make regal surrounding, no more royal spectacle could be imagined. The imperial effect was undoubted; and it seemed strong enough to last.

THE ENGLISH WEEKLIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

A telegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 4th instant, says:—The "Spectator" writes that the success of the Durbar reveals Lord Curzon's exceptional faculty of organization, and dwells on his remarkable eloquence and the judgment of his speech on Proclamation Day.

The "Saturday Review" is equally eulogistic, and says Lord Curzon's allusion in his speech at the opening of the Arts Exhibition to Tottenham Court Road has perturbed many establishments concerned. Sir Blundell Maple, in an interview, boasts that Lord Curzon is known among firms as an Indian customer.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

THE POLO SEMI-FINALS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, JANUARY 5.

The first of the semi-finals in the International Polo Tournament was played this morning, when Ulwar beat the 4th Dragoon Guards by six goals and two subsidiaries to two goal and one subsidiary.

The second of the semi-finals took place this afternoon when Jodhpore beat Bikanir by six goals and five subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

The final between Ulwar and Jodhpore will take place on Friday.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

In the final of the Hockey Tournament this morning the 33rd Punjab Infantry defeated the 22nd Bombay Infantry after a fast game by four goals to one.

CRICKET.

The cricket match between the Oxford University Authentics and the Gentlemen of India began today shortly after noon in somewhat dull weather. No arrangements appear to have been made here for the match, and at the last moment this morning matting wicket was prepared on the second polo ground. Comparatively little interest has been taken so far in the game, the Polo Tournament absorbing attention The Gentlemen of India batted first, and by tiffin time had lost several wickets. They did better after luncheon, but were all out in time to allow the Authentics just to start their innings, play being stopped at five o'clock. Scores:—

GENTLEMEN OF INDIA.

1st Innings.

Goldie, b Powys-Keck	37
Cheetham, c Hollins, b Williams	11
Hignell, b. w., b Simpson-Hayward	18
Bosworth-Smith, b Simpson-Hayward	2
Troup, retired hurt	5
Marsh, c Arstam, b Simpson-Hayward	7
Studd, b Powys-Keck	11
French, c Hornby, b Williams	11
Guise, b Williams	0
Foulkes, b Williams	0
Hoare, not out	3
Extras	13
Total	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

	O.	R	M.	W.
Williams	14 5	38	2	5
Powys-Keck	14 5	30	5	2
Simpson-Hayward	5	18	0	2
Hornby	6	19	0	0

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

1st Innings.

Chinnery, not out	2
Hornby, not out	1
Total for no wickets	3

Play will start at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

At the Assault-at-Arms in the Amphitheatre to-day the chief item of interest was the final in the Riding and Jumping Competition for British mounted troops. There were four teams in the final, and after some excellent jumping, the Viceroy's Cup was won by the 5th Dragoon Guards, "I" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, being second. The other features of the Show were the Cavalry displays by the 9th Bengal Lancers and the Central India Horse; the Musical Drive by "I" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; Running Drill by the 15th Sikhs; the Musical Ride by the 15th Hussars; and a display by the gymnastic staff and special classes There was again a large attendance, and the Viceroy and Lady Curzon were present. Lord and Lady Northcote were also interested spectators of the military display.

THE MAHARAJAH OF UDAIPUR.

The Maharajah of Udaipur, who has been unable to take part in the Durbar functions, continues seriously ill in Delhi.

THE NATIVE CHIEFS' REVIEW.

The review of Native Chiefs' retainers, originally intended for to-day, has been postponed till Wednesday morning.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. BALDUINO

THE following is the list of saloon passengers who arrived yesterday morning from Europe by the Italian steamer D. Balduino, Capt. O. Canepa:—Mr J Adams and Mrs, Mr G Bandini, Mr F Back and family, Capt. E H Boom, Rev J Cameron, Miss S Campbell, Miss A B Condict, Mr A De Mattos Cordeiro, Colonel Dowden and Mrs, Miss Dowden, Rev H Figueiredo, Rev E Frachetti, Mrs Gough and children, Mr J Hanson and Mrs, Miss Hanson, Master Hanson, Miss Kerbill, Mr Percy Jones and Mrs, Mr R Jacob, Mrs D Lock, Mr I Martini and Mrs, Mr Raikes and Mrs, Mr Siffredi, Lieut S Somerset, Mr G A Somjee, Rev F H Surridge and Mrs, Miss G Surridge, Mr C Venzaghi, Mr A W Whitell and Mrs, Mr H Wohlwend, and nine Catholic Missionaries.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

BRITISH COMPANIES IN VENEZUELA.

THE AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

A meeting of delegates from the Midland and West of England Chambers of Commerce was held in Bristol last week, with reference to shipping to South Africa, and specially in regard to "conference" lines. Mr. John Mardon, President of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, who occupied the chair, alluded to the detrimental way in which the "conference" tactics affected British traders, the freights in this country being nearly double those in America. Mr. Arthur Lee (Bristol) moved a resolution recommending Chambers of Commerce in the West and Midlands to appoint a joint committee, whose object should be to afford protection to South African shippers and traders. Mr. H. Blake (Trowbridge) seconded the motion. Alderman Howell Davies chairman of the Bristol Docks Committee, condemned the rebate principle, and said the Government ought to demand that all lines of steamers subsidised by them for mails should offer free contract to every one. The resolution was carried. Mr. G. E. Davies (Bristol) moved that questions bearing on the action of "conference" lines should be put in the House of Commons. Mr. A. Miles (Cheltenham) seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. W. M. Edwards (Bristol) moved that a resolution be placed on the agenda paper of the next annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in favour of the executive council being empowered to take steps to protect British shippers and traders in the exercise of their legitimate rights; all expressing the opinion that all mail contracts should contain a clause against the preferential treatment of traders using subsidized lines, and that a deputation should the appointed to wait upon the Postmaster-General, the Colonial Secretary, and the President of the Board of Trade. Mr. W. R. Higgs (Worcester) seconded the motion. In reply to questions, Mr. E. Moorhead (representing the Houston Line) said that line was guaranteed for several years by contracts entered into. The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The capital of the principal British companies in Venezuela is over five millions, and the following return shows the dividends paid (if any) on this capital in the last ten years:—La Guaira Harbour Corporation, Limited, St. George's House, Eastcheap, E. C. Subscribed capital, £400,000 in £20 shares; debentures, £955,000. Dividends (shares): None since January, 1890. La Guaira and Caracas Railway Company, Limited, Finsbury Pavement House, E. C. Subscribed capital, £350,000 in £10 shares; 5 per cent. debenture stock, £370,000. Dividends (shares): 1892, nil; 1893, 5 per cent.; 1894, 5 per cent.; 1895, 5 per cent.; 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, 5 per cent. each year; 1900, 4 per cent.; 1901, 5 per cent. Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway Company, Limited, Finsbury Pavement House, E. C. Subscribed capital, £360,000 in £10 shares; 7 per cent. debentures, £340,000. Dividends (shares): None for last 10 years. Bolivia Railway Company, 34, Nicholas Lane, E. C. Capital, £1,000,000 in £300,000 preference shares and £700,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; 6 per cent. debenture stock, £250,000. Dividends (ordinary and preference shares): Nil. South Western of Venezuela (Barquisimeto) Railway Company, Limited, (in liquidation), 3, Lombard Street, E. C. The line has been acquired by the Bolivia Railway Company, Venezuela Central Railway Company, Limited, Dashwood House, E. C. Subscribed capital, £689,940 in 25,000 ordinary of £1 each, and £87,988, 7 per cent. preference shares of £5 each; no debentures. Dividends: None on ordinary or preference shares. Venezuela Telephone and Electrical Appliances Company, Limited, 37, Lombard Street, E. C. Subscribed capital, £78,600 in 70,000 ordinary, and 860 preference shares of £10 each. Dividends (ordinary shares). 1892, nil; 1893, nil; 1894, 4 per cent. 1895, 4 per cent.; 1896 and 1897, 4 per cent.; 1898, 2 per cent.; 1899 and 1900, nil; 1901, accounts not out yet. Barranquilla Railway and Pier Company, Limited, 39, Coleman Street, E. C. Issued capital, £200,000 in £10 shares; debentures, £100,000. Dividends (ordinary shares): 1892 to 1896, nil; 1897, 2 1-2per cent.; 1898, 3 per cent.; 1899, 3 per cent; 1900, nil; 1901, 2 per cent.

The impression in New York with respect to the cotton situation is that the Government comes closer to the mark than it has for several years past, and there is an idea among New York cotton men that Europe thinks so too. The attack upon Mr. Hyde, the statistician, has been so persistent that it seems highly probable that he has taken unusual pains to get as near as possible to the facts, though some authorities maintain that there is no possibility of getting at the truth by the methods pursued by the Agricultural Bureau, with its army of farmers and others reporting for the most part things calculated to enhance the price. It is contended that instead of some thousands of individuals, often ignorant men who know nothing about percentages, the facts should be reported by a small body of trained men, say a dozen, who should be entirely free from local influences, or at any rate as nearly so as possible. As to the report just issued, the extremists on the bull side take pretty much the same ground as the New Orleans man who telegraphed the following despatch:—"Bureau can only have temporary effect on market. If it should prove correct cotton will go to 11 cents sure. Those selling simply do so expecting Bureau to miss it as much as last year. It is snowing and sleeting at Vernon, Decatur, Abilene and many other points in Texas. Cotton crop there absolutely myth. Texas and Indian Territory cannot make 3,000,000. This crop not over 10,600,000. You will see 10 cents for cotton sure." On the other hand, the Newburger Cotton Company, of Grenada, Mississippi, in their annual circular, say that sixty days of good weather caused a material increase in the crop, although the boll worm in Texas has done serious damage in some parts of that State. They maintain, however, that Mississippi will make a record crop, and that there is but one State that will make less cotton than last year, and that is Alabama. Their estimate of the total crop is 11,775,000 bales. For each State they estimate as follows:—North Carolina, 925,000; South Carolina, 975,000; Georgia, 1,550,000; Florida, 60,000; Alabama, 1,000,000; Mississippi, 1,650,000; Louisiana, 950,000; Texas, 2,850,000; Arkansas, 1,000,000; Tennessee, 350,000; Indian Territory, 400,000; Oklahoma, 300,000; Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, &c., 65,000.

Another view of the situation is thus expressed:—"The greatest car famine ever known in the South restricts the movement, and it is a question when relief can be obtained and the receipts again become normal. After the experience of last year, when the Bureau underestimated the outturn 1,300,000, misleading the whole trade and occasioning serious loss ultimately to those who pinned their faith to the Government's small estimate, it is unlikely that European spinners will place any confidence in any sensationally small Government estimate, especially when the record-breaking open "fall," and the lateness of killing frost are considered. While it is true that their condition and acreage figures point to a crop of only 9,120, 00, and that the majority of speculators therefore believe their estimate will be considerably under 10,000,000, still there are a number who think the universal dissatisfaction and criticism evoked by their very incorrect estimate of last year may have led them to be more conservative this year. Some of the bears maintain that the Government report really points to a yield of 11,100,00 bales; others of that party content themselves with 10,900,000. The bulls insist that it means not over 10,600,000; in short, that the figures are practically correct and point to a natural corner before the season is over. Meantime, prominent Wall-street interests, formerly bullish, are now understood to be heavily short of March, and the depression in Manchester's trade growing out of the phenomenal fall in silver is undoubtedly considered a more or less serious drawback. Another prominent house here says of the Bureau estimate:—"The Government report is a very conservative one, and while we think it likely to be somewhat exceeded by the actual result, we believe it forms a fair basis on which the trade can predicate the future value of the staple. In any event it will be more difficult this season to disprove its correctness by the movement of cotton to market and a comparison with last year's receipts; and the very large element of doubt which has obtained lodgment in the minds of operators regarding the late development, or top crop, will be increased to a reasonable certainty if, upon more favourable weather conditions, there shall be found little or no top crop to pick. Besides this, if the report be only approximately correct, the cotton remaining in farmers' hands is much less than for the same period last year, and the pressure on the Southern spot markets will therefore be a nearly sure indicator of the strength of the situation in this respect. We are inclined, for these reasons, to believe that the report will be accepted with more respect and will therefore work in the interests of a stronger market." The Texas State report for the month of November says:—The first ten days of the month were favourable for picking and for the development of late and second growth cotton, and in some sections the bolls were opening fairly well. During the second decade heavy rains began and continued almost uninterruptedly until the close of the month, and in consequence the cotton that had opened prior to the rains but which was not gathered was badly damaged by the almost incessant rains, and reports state that in many sections this cotton has been washed out and a considerable portion will not be worth the picking. Reports state that a great number of the bolls that had not opened prior to the commencement of the rains have been seriously damaged by the wet weather; they being full of sap have sprouted and rotted, and many bolls have turned black and fallen off the bush. The fields have been so boggy that it has been impossible to get in to pick between rains. The increment expected from the second growth (top crop) of cotton to the yield in sight one month ago will be very disappointing. It is yet impossible to state the damage from the frost of the 27th, but the weather has been cloudy, with more or less rain, since that date. Under these conditions it is probable that a large percentage of the bolls will never open; this is the general agreement of the large number of correspondents reporting to the section centre. Reports of boll weevil continue numerous from the southern half of the State.

Commenting on the official returns of the clearances of wines and spirits from bond during November, "Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular" says that, with unpleasant unanimity, the cry all round the trade during the past month has been one of bitter disappointment at the utter absence of any approach to the activity expected at this period of the year. The Christmas demand has been decidedly below the normal character. The November returns compare unfavourably in every case with the corresponding month last year, with the single exception of port in the list of wines and "other sorts" in that of foreign and colonial spirits. The net falling off under the head of wines is 115,374 gallons for the month, leaving an increase of only 30,117 gallons for the expired portion of the year; and in spirits a decrease of 129,013 gallons for the month, making a total decrease of 152,294 gallons for the eleven months. French wines show a decrease of 79,469 gallons for the month, and are 278,426 gallons behind for the year. The falling off in both sets of figures mainly represents claret and burgundy, and this is in accordance with the opinion expressed on all sides that claret has decidedly fallen away in public estimation. Moreover, the trade in French red wines, is appreciably suffering from the competition of Australian wines, which are credited with having diverted about 20 per cent. of the former trade in French still wines. French sparkling wines also show a decrease—14,611 gallons—for November, but there is a gain of 23,153 gallons for the eleven months, against a decrease of 301,584 gallons in the French still wines. It is pointed out that, admitting that times have been bad, the way in which the consumption of the relatively expensive champagne has been kept up is remarkable; it may perhaps be reasonably inferred that the class habitually consuming champagne have not been very seriously affected by the bad times, or that fashion and the force of habit have prevailed even against bad times.

Port, however, would appear to have been relatively the favourite wine of the year, as the November clearances show an increase of 30,730 gallons, and the figures for the eleven months an increase of 301,707 gallons. Spanish red wines show a decrease of 14,541 gallons for the month, and sherry a decrease of 13,856 gallons; but there is an increase in the clearances of the former of 22,667 gallons for the eleven months, with a decrease in those of the latter of 61,439 gallons for the same period. There are, however, not wanting indications that sherry is coming somewhat into favour again; some considerable orders are said to have been recently given to important distributors in the West End of London. As regards wines from the minor sources and the colonies, a decrease in the clearances to the extent of 33,238 gallons is recorded for the month, but an increase of 45,658 gallons for the eleven months is still shown. The demand for German and Italian wines is understood to have fallen off during the month, while Australian wines have fully maintained their position. As regards the trade in foreign and colonial spirits the conspicuous fact is a considerable decline in the clearances of rum—a decrease of 109,255 gallons being shown for the month,—in spite of the colder weather. For the eleven months a decline of 123,475 gallons is shown. Brandy shows a decrease of 26,558 gallons for the month and a decrease of 178,683 gallons for the eleven months. On the other hand, the group of "other sorts," including foreign plain spirits, Geneva, and liqueurs, shows an increase of 6,800 gallons for the month and an increase of 149,864 gallons for the eleven months. It would appear, however, that this increase is very largely due to a considerable increase in the demand for methylating purposes.

A COMING ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday at the Novelty Theatre an entertainment will be given such as one very seldom has the opportunity of attending in Bombay. The chief performer is an artiste who is now known all over the world under the title of "Alva the Magician." This gentleman has performed in America, at the Empire Palace, London, and in the principal theatres of Australia, and he is without doubt a very able exponent of sleight of hand. A feature of his entertainment is an illusion, "The Beggar's Dream," and his programme also includes a unique ventriloquise performance. It concludes with several "spiritualistic" seances, with which the performer has been exceedingly successful in America and at Home. "Alva" has recently concluded a tour in China and the Straits, and there he has enjoyed complete success. Tickets for the performance may be obtained from Messrs. Soondy and Co.

In Scotland during the present year, the divorce judges have granted 141 divorces and thirteen separations out of 158 petitions for divorce and fifteen applications for separation. Of these only one was what may be called a society case—namely, that of the Earl of Rosslyn, who raised his action on the ground of desertion.

"DANGER in Santa Claus Stockings" is the timely if widely disconcerting warning of the Preston coroner, who has condemned the practice of placing tin goods in children's sweets. The occasion of the warning was the suspected death of a child after eating some of the sweets in a Christmas stocking, and sucking a tin spoon taken from it.

THE revival of peasant industries is a movement heartily to be encouraged, whether it be Shetland shawls of Irish frieze, Maltese work, or wood-carving from the Tyrol. And of late a deal of good work has been done in the way of restoring former interest in the lace and embroidery of the peasants of Italy. Queen Margherita has taken a close interest in the matter, and two samples of this work just completed for her Majesty are on view to-day at the Maison Lili in Albemarle-street. They are features in an exhibition of Italian handicrafts arranged by the Countess di Brazza's schools. The Countess (who is American by birth) has instituted half a dozen of these in her own province alone.

THE FAR EAST.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

PROPOSED MEETING OF THE HONG-KONG CHAMBER.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 19.

We understand that in order to satisfy the expressed wishes of some members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of the Chamber will meet on Tuesday afternoon next to discuss the question of a gold standard for the currency of Hongkong. So far as we have been able to ascertain, there is a majority in the Committee, if not unanimity, against any attempt to change the standard in Hongkong, unless China adopts the gold currency, but the feeling prevails that a general meeting of members should be convened to give the members an opportunity of expressing their views.

We also understand that the Cable Companies, owing to the fall in exchange, have decided to increase their rates from Hongkong.

THE CHANGE IN SIAM.

Extreme views in regard to the action of the Government in closing the Mint to the free coinage of silver are being freely given expression to now, says the "Bangkok Time," of the 2nd inst. There is the view that the Banks and merchants are being robbed, to use a not uncommon conversational embellishment; there is the view that the Banks deserve not an atom of sympathy, and that their interests are entirely opposed to the interests of the public. There was bound, one may suppose, to be a great deal of opposition to the change, for it touches various interests, and the grumbling of certain classes is still occasionally given expression to in India. But each of the Governments whose example Siam is following made the change in the interests of the people as a whole, and there can be no question that interests of the public here are bound up with any measure that will help towards fixity of exchange. The loss to the Government itself caused by the fall in silver must be enormous. In the case of the Philipine Treasury the loss due to the same cause, is estimated at over a million of gold dollars from January last to the middle of last month. It is impossible to make up such a loss from taxation, as India long ago decided, and the effective establishment of a gold standard—is really the only way out of the impasse. The present rates may be merely temporary panic rates, but the general public have had a long experience of how completely the odds are against them in the gamble caused by a varying exchange, and it is to their advantage that the currency should be established on a more stable basis. The interests that feel themselves to be injured by the action of the Government, do not necessarily question this; they only say that the change must not be made at their expense. The answer of the Treasury to that is that the single exception of port in the list of wines and the example of India in 1893 has been strictly followed. Anyhow, these interests are powerful enough to protect themselves, and there should be no hesitation in adopting the suggestion of a correspondent to-day to hold a public meeting. A private meeting of certain firms opposed to the change has already been held, and those who desire that the scheme should go through should not be apathetic.

AGAINST THE BANKS.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bangkok Times," one gentleman expressed himself in sympathy with the action of the Government in regard to this question and held that the Banks had no right to expect that they should profit by the establishment of the gold standard. 'They sent the money out of the country,' he urged, 'when the value of the tical was high, and their action was purely speculative. Why should they grumble when they arrange the price to suit themselves?

'The Banks don't take into account the interests of the public. All they say is—We see the dollar is to rise and we want to import, or export as the case may be, a lot of dollars in order that we may take advantage of the rise.

'Take the case of the man who deposited money at the current rate twelve years ago. Say he deposited 100 dollars—that would be £14. Suppose he goes and gets his money out now; will he get £14? No, he will not get £8.

'The fact of the matter is, the Banks are grumbling because the Government is looking after the private individual. They have got all their profit by sending the money out of the country. They grumble frightfully at having to disgorge some of that profit, they are living upon purely unearned increment.'—"China Mail."

A DREAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last night after a solitary dinner I sat in my long chair and smoked my pipe and read the newspaper—full of the splendours of Delhi. I got very sleepy and my thoughts flew from the doings in the gorgeous East to England. I pictured a juvenile party at which I had assisted this time last year at home. A happy group of children, decorated with the contents and remnants of Christmas crackers were playing the improving game of word-making and word-taking with a large box of letters. The children seemed very merry, though there were occasional squabbles over grabbing letters that turned up to complete or lengthen a word before them, and some were dreading they might be sent for to go home before they had got any letters or words to their credit.

Suddenly a change seemed to take place. Instead of the happy flushed faces of the graceful children, older sterner forms appeared on the scene. They were playing the same game as the children, and like them some were decorated with tinsel ornaments. But they did not seem so merry as the youngsters, several of them had no letters at all before them, or as it seemed to me behind them, and they seemed so ridiculously keen to grab them. Especially pathetic were two faces I seemed to know well. They had got the letters C. I. E., and they were so anxious for a K to turn up, but there seemed to be very few Ks in the box, and like the children they seem to dread being sent home before they had obtained the combination they wanted. I felt so sorry for the poor things that I started up to assure them it was only a childish game after all. My pipe fell out of my mouth, and I found I had been dreaming. But the pitiable refrain of their complaint is still ringing in my ears. "It is nearly time we went Home and we have not got a K."—Yours, &c.,

C.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE hired transport Ikbona, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, under the command of Captain H. J. Wilsher, sailed yesterday for Obbia. She conveyed the Lahore Mountain Battery, consisting two British officers, one native officer, 85 non-commissioned officers and men, 20 public and 5 private followers, and two horses, and No. 69 Native Field Hospital, consisting three British officers, one warrant officer, eight hospital assistants, 13 native non-commissioned officers and men, 157 public and 10 private followers, and three horses and one native officer, 7 men, and 35 public followers of the 2nd Sikhs, and 164 mules. The above were brought to Bombay in two special troop trains, arriving at the Prince's Dock Jetty Shed at 6 and 7 a. m. They were immediately detrained and the usual process followed. The men and animals were expeditiously embarked on board by the Dock authorities, under the supervision of Major McWhinnie, Officiating Assistant Adjudant-General and his staff. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenants Henderson and Barrington, Lahore Mountain Battery; Majors Gilbert and Macnab; Lieutenant Kelvie; and Assistant Surgeon Holmes, and No. 69 Native Field Hospital.

A "LACK OF RUPEES," says the "all Mail," ought soon to be the predominent feature at Delhi. Prices are already at a Coronation or Jubilee figure even for old Anglo-Indians, and double that for strangers who do not know how much they ought to pay. Locomotion alone will be an expensive item with a camp eight miles long.

THE parish minister of North Berwick has been granted by the Teind Court of the Court of Sessions an increase of four chalders to his present stipend of twenty-four chalders, a chalder being at the present moment £13. Part of this minister's stipend is the right to twelve solan geese from the Bass Rock. It was not stated at the Teind Court whether the person was himself to catch the geese. Lord Adam, however, remarked that perhaps the solan geese on the Bass Rock might be scared away by the new lighthouse. The advocate for the minister assured his lordship that as yet the lighthouse had had no disturbing effect upon the geese.

THE CORONATION IN INDIA.

MOFUSSIL CELEBRATIONS.

WAI.

WAI, SUNDAY.

The Coronation was celebrated at the Inam village of Hichukla with great eclat. Inamdar Vinayak Amritpant illuminated the public buildings and fed the poor.

SAVANTVADI.

SAVANTVADI, SUNDAY.

The Aryadharma Sabha of Savantvadi held a public meeting to express their loyalty to the King-Emperor. It was largely attended by men of all castes. Rao Bahadur Gupte was in the chair.

HUBLI.

HUBLI, SUNDAY.

Coronation day was celebrated here by a public Durbar. Photos of the Emperor and Empress were well decorated, and kept in the Kundgol Mamlatdar's Kutcheri. The object of the Durbar was made known by Rao Saheb Sathe to the loyal citizens. A "nautch" party was given, and pan supari, attar, etc., were distributed to the people. Dinner and clothing were given to 1,000 poor by of the leading gentry. In the evening there were illuminations and a display of fireworks. During the procession on the 2nd the Mamladar Rao Saheb Sathe distributed sweetmeats to 300 school boys and cholees to 30 girls in the hospital premises from State coffers. On the 3rd there was a large gathering in the evening in Mr. Ramchandrarao Desai's hall. Speeches suitable to the occasion were made. After distributing pan supari, etc., the gathering was dissolved, and three cheers to their Royal Highnesses the Emperor and Empress were proposed, and prayers were offered for their long life and prosperity. After this three cheers were proposed to Shrimant Bhausaheb, the Chief of Jamkhandi.

KARWAR.

KARWAR, SUNDAY.

Friday morning was devoted to very interesting aquatic sports, consisting of swimming, diving, boat races, and the greasy pole in connection with the Coronation festivities. There were in the afternoon numerous keenly contested other sports. Messrs. Panse and Varley and Miss Macgregor gave away prizes to the winners. In the evening Sirdar Panse, our Collector, gave a garden party at his bungalow to the elite of Karwar, including European officers and ladies and a large number of native gentlemen both officials and private. The extensive illuminations on the hill on which the bungalow is situated and the tasteful decoration of the bungalow itself presented a unique appearance, the first of the kind witnessed in Karwar. The party dispersed after three hearty cheers to their Majesties and to the host and the hostess.

CAMP-JAULI.

CAMP-JAULI, PHALTAN STATE, FRIDAY.

A Durbar was held here in the wellknown temple of "Shri Eknath" yesterday afternoon at which the Chief, the Mankaris, and the officers belonging to the Chief's personal staff and many people from here and from the surrounding villages were present. The Chief made a very able speech, alluding to the various advantages that the people of India have derived from the British rule laying perticular stress upon the progress made in various sciences, arts, and industries during the last century. The Chief concluded his speech by requesting those who were present to join him in praying to God that his Majesty the King-Emperor should enjoy long life and prosperity. The Royal Proclamation was then read out, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The photograph of the King-Emperor which was placed in the centre of the hall was then garlanded. Later on some school boys sang verses specially composed, and with the distribution of attar, gulab, flowers, and pan supari the proceedings of the Durbar terminated. In the same temple there was a "Bhajjan" party which sang from 4-30 p. m. to 7 p. m. Here again the Chief, the Mankaris, and the officers were present. The temple was tastefully decorated and illuminated. All the poor were supplied with food and clothes and the school boys with sweetmeats. A public holiday was observed in the whole State.

DAPOLI.

DAPOLI, SATURDAY.

A large gathering of Daivyadnayas to commemorate the Coronation was held at 8 a. m. at the house of Mr. Balshett Krishnashett Devrukhkar, clerk of the Court, Dapoli, on his special invitation. Among those present were Messrs N. S. Devrukhkar, B. A., LL. B., Vakil, High Court; G. B. Dandekar, Vakil, Court, Dapoli; Gangadhar Bapuji, late Sub-Registrar, Dapoli; P. A. Jathar, and others. After the distribution of pan supari and attar the gathering dispersed.

PORBANDAR.

PORBANDAR, THURSDAY.

At sunrise all the country boats, about 50 in number, lying in the harbour at anchor, fired one gun each and hoisted flags in honour of the occasion. The harbour and the creek were nicely decorated with flags and banners. At 12-30 all the principal Hindu and Parsee inhabitants assembled in a shamiana erected in the compound of the Sudama Temple to hear a Hari Kirtan, which being over, the Secretary of the Sudama Temple Committee recited a few verses in Gujrati wishing long life to their Imperial Majesties. The Hindus and Mahomedans offered prayers in their respective places of worship. At 3 p.m. a Durbar was held in the Diamond Jubilee Hall which was very beautifully decorated, under the presidency of Kuwar Shri Vajisinbji on behalf of his Highness the Rana Saheb who has proceeded to Delhi for the Coronation Durbar. Kuwar Shri Vajisinbji with Rao Bahadur Nand Krishnalal R. Mazmundar arrived at the Durbar at 2-55 p.m. On his arrival at the Durbar Hall the guard of honour presented arms and he, the Kuwar Saheb, was met by the officers and leading Shethias and conducted in procession to his seat on the dais. The Kuwar Saheb having taken his seat the Sarnyayadhish, Rao Bahadur N. R. Mazmundar, explained the object of the Durbar and read the vernacular translation of the Royal Proclamation which was, received from the Agency. A congratulatory song specially composed by the Manager of the Dwarka Naotam Natak Mandali was then sung to the accompaniment of music. The boys of the several schools entertained the audience with poems composed for the occasion. The Shastri of the local Sanskrit Pathshala recited benedictory verses in Sanskrit. A Royal Salute of 101 guns was then fired, and attar and pan were distributed, and the meeting dissolved with cheers. Sweetmeats were distributed to the school children, about 2,000 in number. A feast was given to all the poor both Hindu and Mahomedan, who were invited to attend by a beat of drum. The expenses were defrayed out of the Coronation fund already collected by the public some time ago. At night the principal buildings and offices in the town were nicely illuminated. The Municipal buildings were illuminated at the expense of the Municipality which also provided for fire works. The officers and leading inhabitants in the town illuminated their houses and shops in honour of the auspicious occasion. There was a fire work display at the Bandar where the boats and country crafts were very nicely lighted.

MEETING AT MIRAJ.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO THE CHIEF.

MIRAJ, JANUARY 3.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Miraj was held in the theatre under the presidency of Meherban Kanwadkar Saheb to send a congratulatory message to the Chief on the title of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire being conferred upon him. Dr. Wanless and others addressed the meeting, eulogizing the Chief on his public and private virtues. A sub-committee was appointed to give him an address and fitting reception on his return from Delhi. The proceedings were lively, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

INDORE STATE.

CENTRAL INDIA CHIEF'S CAMP,

DELHI, MONDAY.

Local functions were held throughout the Indore State on the 1st January, 1903, to celebrate the Coronation. A Royal Salute of 101 guns was fired at sunrise at Indore. A parade of the State army was held at 8 a.m. The foundation of a Town Hall called the Edward Hall was laid, arrears of land revenue amounting to Rs. 5,508,925-0-6 were remitted, and old dues of the State shops amounting to Rs. 17,23,541-3-9 were written off. Sixty-eight prisoners were released as under: 23 from Mahadpur jail, 18 from Rampura, 14 from Mandleshwar, and 13 from Newawar. The palace and all the Subhait buildings in the State were illuminated in the evening, and prayers for the long life and prosperity of their Imperial Majesties were offered in all temples and mosques in the State. Kirtans were performed in the important temples and in all the Subhait buildings. The holidays in honour of the Coronation Durbar last from the 25th December, 1902, to the 10th January, 1903 (both days inclusive).

CAMBAY.

CAMBAY, FRIDAY.

Their Majesties' Coronation was celebrated with great eclat and enthusiasm throughout the Cambay State. Everywhere there were demonstrations of loyalty and devotion to the Emperor, and the rejoicings were general. On the first a public Durbar was held at 1 p.m. in the Durbar Hall which was beautifully decorated. In the absence of his Highness the Navabsaheb at Delhi the Durbar was presided over by his Highness's brother, Mirza Bakeralikhansaheb, when the nephews of his Highness's, the nobles, the officers, and leading citizens were present and the Royal Proclamation was read by the Sarnyayadhish. A Royal Salute was fired. The State band in attendance played the National Anthem. The Durbar was closed after three hearty cheers for his Majesty. All the public buildings and prominent places were decorated with bunting, flags, and evergreens, and were brilliantly illuminated at night. There was a good display of fireworks opposite the Edward Coronation Garden near the Railway Station, where immense crowds turned out to see the display. On the morning of the 2nd there was a good assemblage in the big shamiana erected in the High School compound. The children belonging to the different schools numbering over 1,200, in charge of their respective teachers, came with band and colours, singing the Coronation Odes. The Sarniyayadhish explained the object of the festivities to the school children, and Coronation songs were then sung by the boys and girls. Sweetmeats were distributed, the Nationa Anthem sung, and the assemblage dispersed after three hearty cheers for his Majesty. Grain was freely distributed to the poor numbering over 1,500 in the course of the day.

MORABA.

MORABA, FRIDAY.

The chavdi and public places and sights were decorated with flags and bunting. In company with the village officers, the inhabitants of the village assembled at the school hall. Poems were recited by the young men in harmony with stringed instruments. Sweetmeats were distributed among the boys of the school. At night there were illuminations and fireworks.

KASBA SUKENA.

KASBA SUKENA DISTRICT NASIK, FRIDAY.

Coronation day was duly celebrated here yesterday. At 10 a. m. all the citizens assembled in the school building and the proceedings commenced under the chairmanship of Shrimant Dada Saheb Sukenkar Jahagirdar. Mr. Pattankar explained the object of the meeting. The school boys then sang the National Anthem in Marathi, specially sent by the Director of Public Instruction. The Chairman then distributed sweets to the boys. In the absence of the Proclamation, a copy of which could not be obtained, the meeting terminated with a prayer "Long live their Imperial Majesties." At noon 300 poor were fed. In the evening the Hindu temples and masjids were illuminated and fireworks were let off.

SADRA.

SADRA, THURSDAY.

At 10 a. m. the Chiefs who were invited to attend the Coronation Durbar, commenced to arrive with their followers. The Political Agent, Colonel O'Donnell, having gone to Delhi to attend the Coronation Durbar, Lieut. Mosse, Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Agency, proceeded from the Residency to the Ferris Pavilion where the Durbar was arranged, escorted by the Agency Mounted Police. On the way the boys and girls of the Sadra schools joined the procession headed by the Deputy Educational Inspector Rao Saheb Prabhuram and the masters, with flags and banners in their hands. At 10-25 a. m. the procession arrived at the Ferris Pavilion where the Assistant Political Agent in charge was received by the Chiefs present. The ceremony was commenced with an appropriate speech by Lieut. Mosse. The Royal Proclamation in English was next read by him; the Vernacular translation of it being read by Rao Bahadur Davashankar B. Munshi. Kharitas were delivered to the Raolji Shri of Mansa and the Thakore Saheb of Katosan in appreciation of the efficient and enlightened administration of their states. In the evening the Chief of Mansa invited the Assistant Political Agent, Chiefs, and leading citizens to witness the illuminations and fireworks arranged at his place. These were nicely arranged and attracted a large gathering. The party proceeded to the Residency where illuminations and fireworks had been arranged on a very large scale. An evening party was subsequently given by the Maharana of Danta. On the 2nd in the morning Police and school boys' sports were arranged under the supervision of Lieut. Mosse. Prizes were offered to the winners by the Raolji of Manda. Prizes were also offered to the boys and girls of the Sadra schools. In the evening the Thakore Saheb of Katosan invited the elite of the station to tea party and nautch, where illuminations were tastefully arranged. Lieut. Mosse exerted his best to make the occasion as gay as possible, and his invitation in this direction was heerfully responded to by the residents of Sadra.

DHARWAR.

DHARWAR, FRIDAY.

The Coronation official Durbar was held at 12-45 p. m. in the spacious Maidan near the District Court were an excellent mandap was erected specially for the purpose. The mandap was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens. Many officials, European and native, and ladies were invited. Mr. Gibb, the Collector and Magistrate of the District, entered the Durbar Hall with all the officials, and took his seat amidst cheers. The Royal Proclamation in connection with the Coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor was read by Mr. Gibb, which was received by the audience with due solemnity. The vernacular translations of the Proclamation in the different languages of the district were read by Messrs. Malapur, Rodda, Jogelekar, and Abdul Jafar. The Collector distributed certificates of merit to the following gentlemen for meritorious services:—Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Dattatraya Yannimadi, the District Deputy Collector of Sadej; Rao Saheb S. K. Rodda, Principal of the Training College; Mr. Burjorjee Maneckjee Shet, Abkari Contractor; Mr. Nusserwanjee Bharucha, Abkari Contractor; and Mr. Visupakatappa Manvi. After the singing of the National Anthem and the distribution of pan supari the Durbar was brought to a close.

The turning of the first sod of the Edward Park, and the laying of the foundation stone of the Dharwar Mitra Samaj building also took place during the day. In connection with the first, a special committee consisting of distinguished members was established to collect subscriptions. The amount collected is Rs. 1,200—to which Government has contributed to the extent of Rs. 500. As the amount collected was more than sufficient, Rao Bahadur R. R. Gangoli, First Class Sub-Judge of Dharwar, suggested the establishment of a public park for the recreation of the people of all castes and creeds, which was entirely approved of by the Collector. It was arranged that the Park should be named after his Majesty. The ground selected is near the town and is situated on a higher level. The opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Gibb, and European ladies and gentlemen with a few prominent native gentlemen, including the Municipal Commissioners and the member of the Mitra Samaj were present. Mr. Gangoli made a short speech explaining the circumstances under which the Edward Park had become an established fact.

The Social Samaj was established in the year 1886 by Mr. Kane, the distinguished Headmaster of the Dharwar High School, for the purpose of improving the social status of the district. It continued sucessfully for a few years, but when Mr. Kane died it continued its operations with hardly so much zeal and interest as was the case in his life time. There is a sum of about Rs. 1,100, belonging to the Samaj with Mr. V. R. Katti, who was the vice-president of the Samaj, which it is the intention of the members to take as a nucleus for erecting a building after Mr. Kane's name, he being the founder of the Samaj. It is, of course, understood that the present members will supplement it by a handsome donation towards the building fund. The site selected is adjacent to the District Court Maidan on one side and the public road leading to the Training College on the other. The land has been placed at the disposal of the Samaj by the sympathetic Collector Mr. Gibb, subject, of course, to the confirmation of the Government. The foundation stone was laid by Mrs. Gibb, amidst cheers. Mr. Rodda, a member of the local bar, who is also a member of the Mitra Samaj, said that club-life was a foreign institution to Indians, it having been borrowed from the European community, and he hoped that the native community would begin to take the same amount of interest in club-life as Europeans did, when the building became an established fact. Mr. Gibb gave a handsome donation to the Edward Park as well as to the Mitra Samaj building.

The third item in the programme was that of fixing a tablet to the platform round the Coronation Tree near the Training College which Rao Saheb Rodda, the Principal of the Training College, planted on the 9th August. At night there were illuminations in the town and more especially at the special mandap near Moti tank and Mangalwar Peith. The S. M. Railway headquarter offices, where nearly 7,000 lanterns were used, looked very beautiful. At about ten there was a display of fireworks before the mandar, and many European ladies and gentlemen were present to witness it. The poor were fed by Messrs. Patel and Chanwallaoa Tenginkai in the morning. Clothes were distributed by Siddapa Lukmanhalli. Sweetmeats were distributed to the school children by Mr. Muttappa. Wrestling matches are to be held, and for this purpose Rs. 100 have been set apart for prizes.

KATHIAWAR.

KATHIAWAR, SATURDAY 5.

Durbars were held in the several second and third class States in the province of Kathiawar in connection with the Imperial Coronation ceremony at Delhi at which an Agency official attended. The Chiefs of the States below the third class assembled in Rajkote, where a general Durbar was held. At Morvi the Dewan, Mr. Amerchand Jhawerchand, in the absence of and under the directions of H. H. Sir Waghji, G. C. I. E., convened a meeting at the Anand Bhuwan Club, where the State officers, Bhayats, merchants, and citizens attended in large numbers. The Dewan briefly spoke of the great historical event which was being proclaimed, and of the most friendly relations and loyalty which his Highness and his illustrious ancestors had invariably displayed towards the British throne. The meeting was then dissolved. The day was observed as a full holiday in the Morvi State. The inmates of the orphanage and the poor house were given rich food and clothes. Sweetmeats were distributed to the students of the several English and vernacular schools. Prayers were offered by the different classes and communities in their temples and mosques. The Palace and all the State buildings and the Bazaar were brilliantly illuminated, and several dinner and tea parties were held in the city. There were pretty illuminations at the Post Office where the Postmaster invited the prominent officers of the State and respectable merchants to a tea party. The occasion was celebrated with similar splendour throughout the State, and corresponding Durbars were held in every chief town by the District Revenue and Judicial Officers.

BIJAPUR.

Our Correspondent at Bijapur writes:—For the last ten days we have been favoured in Bijapore with the most delightful weather, which has materially helped towards the full enjoyment of the holidays and the Coronation celebration. Coronation day itself was crowded with incident, and at the end of the long day there were few among us who did not welcome the hour of bed time. The functions of the day opened at 8 o'clock in the morning with the laying of the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial Girls' School by Mrs. Drew, the Collector's wife. This being auspiciously accomplished, a move was made to the new Technical School of Art which Mr. Drew opened in person before a large audience of native and European gentlemen. The next item on the programme was the reading of the Royal Proclamation at 12 o'clock in the Durbar Hall of the Chini Mahal. Mr. Drew read the Proclamation amid much enthusiasm, and then proceeded to the distribution of several certificates for distinguished services in famine and municipal work among some of the native gentlemen of the district. The usual salutes were fired and three cheers for his Majesty was heartily given. At 2 p. m. the Collector opened the Anjuman-i-Islam, which society has lately been organised by Mr. Ibrahim Ahmadi, our late Executive Engineer, for the encouragement of study among the poorer Mahomedans of Bijapur. A singing entertainment followed at the school, and subsequently sports were held in the play field, for which almost the whole town turned out in force. Later in the evening a Pan Supari Party was given by Mr. Warad in his shop and a firework display by the Mamlatdar, at both of which every one attended. Mr. Drew gave a large dinner in the evening to all the European members of the station, and this was followed by a marionette entertainment in the big hall of the Anand Mahal, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. This performance was in Canarese, and the meaning of the words was lost among a considerable portion of the audience, but the quaint antics of the little puppets which were very cleverly manipulated caused considerable amusement. This entertainment lasted well on into the night. The townsmen had taken very creditable pains to illuminate their shops and houses and the whole effect was very pretty. The gigantic dome of the Government Goombaz with its countless twinkling lamps towered above everything, and cast a brilliant glow that must have been visible for thirty miles around. The whole day passed without a single hitch in the programme or a disturbance of any kind, and the enthusiasm shown by the people was as sincere as it was orderly. To-day a farewell party is being given by the leading inhabitants of the town to Mr. Drew, our popular Collector, who is on the point of going home on long leave. His loss will be universally felt over the whole district for which he has done so much during the recent year of famine and distress. Mr. Bomanjee succeeds him.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 20th December 1902.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Dec. 1902—				
G I P R system...	2,50,828	7,20,998	4,183	9,75,979
I M R do ...	86,921	1,96,576	531	2,83,028
Totals...	3,37,749	9,16,544	4,714	12,59,007
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Dec 1901—				
G I P R system...	2,11,026	9,09,407	5,163	11,25,596
I M R do ...	57,439	1,28,483	1,258	1,87,130
Total ...	2,68,465	10,37,890	6,421	13,12,726
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+ 39,802	— 1,88,439	— 980	+ 1,49,617
Increase or Decrease... I M R...	+ 29,482	+ 67,143	— 727	+ 95,898

FRANCE CONQUERED AND MUTILATED.

THE opening of the Nile Dam excites a characteristic wail from M. Edouard Drumont (writes the "Post's" correspondent) over what he considers to be the decadence of his own country. Writing in the "Libre Parole" he says that the French Press has found no better answer to the British outburst of triumph than to accuse Great Britain of destroying the island of Philae, the pearl of Egypt. The British, he proceeds, will laugh heartily at these naive recriminations, and they will not be altogether wrong. The opening of the dam is another step in the conquest of Egypt by Great Britain and is to some extent its consecration. Thus end the age-long efforts made by France to revive civilisation and to bring back riches to the ancient land of the Pharaohs. It is only forty years ago since the Empress left Paris on a sort of triumphal journey to open the Suez Canal, but in that time France has been conquered and mutilated, and Egypt, that eminently French land, has been snatched from her.

"We have lost still more than this," M. Drumont concludes, "faith in ourselves and in our future. When any important event is occurring in any part of the globe we do not ask what France is going to do, but what she is going to lose."

According to a St. Petersburg despatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger," the dismissal of Privy Councillor Kovalevsky, Assistant Minister of Finance, is due to the fact that bills to the amount of 200,000 roubles drawn in his name were put into circulation. The signature of the bills was, however, forged, it is alleged, by the actress with whom he had relations, and M. Kovalevsky repudiated them. The affair came to the knowledge of M. Witte, the Minister of Finance, who notified it to the Czar.

DAMPING DOWN MACEDONIAN AGITATION.

RUSSIA SEEKING AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP.

COUNT LAMSDORFF, the Russian Foreign Minister, who is now at Livadia, will shortly visit Vienna. The announcement of Count Lamsdorff's visit, which follows at a distance of only thirty-six hours upon the publication of the Russian communique in regard to the Balkans, is interpreted here (says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times") as a further sign of the gravity of the Balkan situation, and as proof that in view thereof the Russian Government desires to cultivate with Austria-Hungary a closer understanding than is attainable by the ordinary diplomatic intercourse. The Russian communique is regarded as tantamount to a renewal of the Austro-Russian agreement of 1897, but the eventualities directly and indirectly contemplated in the communique necessitate a previous exchange of views as to the action to be taken by the two Powers in case of need. While the thorough agreement of Austria-Hungary and Russia precludes European complications as a consequence of events in the Balkans, Count Lamsdorff's visit is regarded as an indication that special efforts may be necessary to circumscribe probable disturbances in the spring.

FILIBUSTERING BY BULGARIA.

The Porte is sending a Circular to the Embassies disclaiming all responsibility for the Macedonian troubles, which, it says, are traceable not in any degree to the Turkish troops or population, but merely to the ambition of Bulgaria, which is launching bands of desperadoes across the frontier with instructions to commit every imaginable act of violence.

It is perfectly true (says the "Standard's" correspondent at Constantinople) that the disorders in Macedonia are due not to any excesses on the part of the Turks, or even to any particular harshness in the administration, but only to the determination of Bulgaria, if possible, to force the Powers to intervene, when she hopes to be the larger gainer. The Macedonian agitation has nothing whatever to do with the state of the country, but is a simple political piece of filibustering by that Principality.

HOW THE INEBRIATES ACTS HAVE WORKED.

NO ROYAL ROAD TO CURE.

Dr. Welsh Branthwaite, the Government inspector under the Inebriates' Acts, states in his annual report which was issued the other day as a blue-book that the year 1901 was especially noted for the number of inquiries made by persons of all classes who desired admission to retreats of inebriate friends or relatives, the friends or relatives in question being unwilling to consent to treatment, and a great deal of disappointment had been caused by the explanation that in such cases the Inebriates' Acts did not apply. He (the inspector) had made inquiries regarding certain of the secret remedies and drug specifics which are from time to time wanted as cures for inebriety, but he had yet to find one which would bear the test of strict investigation or one whose statistics of cures could be supported by trustworthy evidence.

There was no Royal road to a cure, and he believed that inebriates were very rarely cured in the sense that they acquired a state enabling them to take liquor in strict moderation. An inebriate, when he had become so, remained so for the rest of his life so long as he touched alcohol in any shape or form. On the other hand many, both male and female, had been weaned from the habit and had been taught to live without liquor and remain without it. Dr. Branthwaite scouts the idea that a woman inebriate may be regarded as hopeless, and says that although these expressions of opinion have emanated from persons who are not in touch with the work they nevertheless added strength to an impression which was both cruel and erroneous. Further, these impressions did incalculable harm by instilling into the minds of inebriate women the hopelessness of struggling against their failing, whereas in his opinion, with equal consideration and treatment, women were every whit as reformable as men, and possibly even more so.

FRENCH TURF SCANDAL.

THE action brought by the American jockey, John Reiff, who, being a minor, has to sue through his father—described as John William Reiff, formerly sheriff and agricultural proprietor, living at San Jose, California—against the illustrated newspaper, "La Vie au Grand Air," for defamation, came on for hearing before the Ninth Correctional Court, Paris, on Wednesday. Reiff's licence as a jockey, it will be remembered, was withdrawn before the close of the racing season by the French Jockey Club. As is usual in such cases, the Jockey Club gave no motive for its decision; but, "La Vie au Grand Air," in an illustrated article, made precise accusations against Reiff of having pulled a particular horse. Reiff denies these allegations, offers to prove that they are untrue, and consequently claims damages to be fixed by the Court.

The Court returned with a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, Reiff. The Court, however, noted that other journals had published articles indicating the alleged motives for the withdrawal of Reiff's licence and that "the prejudice of which Reiff complains consequently has its chief source in the Societe d'Encouragement's decision, and that the responsibility of the defendants is attenuated by the wide publicity already given to this decision." Consequently the Court condemned the writer of the article and the publisher of the paper each to a fine of sixteen francs, and jointly to pay a thousand francs damages.

PORTO CABELLO.

Porto Cabello, which has been bombarded, means "the Port of the Hair," and is so called on the ground that ships are so safe in harbour that they only need to be tied with a single hair to their moorings. Though the boast is exaggerated the harbour is the best on the Spanish Main. The place, which is the second commercial port of Venezuela, has its historical associations. It was there that the body of Sir Francis Drake was dropped overboard, "slung between the round shot," and there, too, that Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, had one of his most exciting adventures. Porto Cabello was the last place in Venezuela during the War of Independence that held out for Spain.

RATS "AS BIG AS CATS"!

To get rid of the rats infesting Watford work house, the guardians have decided to engage the services of a professional rat-catcher and pay him twopence for every rat killed. Refractory tramps had complained to the magistrates that their rest was disturbed by "rats as big as cats."

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

MARCONI WONDERS.

CAPE BRETON STATION NEARING COMPLETION.

THE latest advices with regard to Marconi's wireless telegraph station at Cape Breton, state that the work is nearing completion. It will, in all probability, be ready before the new year is entered upon, but no date has yet been fixed for the opening of the commercial service between England and Canada. The land wires in connection with the installation at Cape Breton are supported by four towers of varying heights. The tallest one rises two hundred feet or more and each is surmounted by a platform on which operators can stand and superintend the apparatus which first receives the electric waves. These high towers are necessary owing to the curvature of the sea between this country and the Canadian seaboard of the Atlantic Ocean. Since Mr. Marconi arrived at Cape Breton much progress has been made with the work on these towers, and he has conducted a number of valuable experiments in connection with the establishment of communication with the station at Poldhu, on the Cornish coast. We understand that the tests have been entirely successful. Complete messages as well as signals have been transmitted from shore to shore, and the records both at Poldhu and Cape Breton are stated to be remarkably clear impressions. The achievement can only be called wonderful when it is remembered that the whole system depends upon the electric waves retaining their form—if that description be permissible—over such a great distance in order that the "dots" and the "dashes" on the receiving apparatus may not be confused. In anticipation of the starting of the Atlantic service Mr. Marconi is taking the necessary steps to patent a special code for use in connection with the transmission of messages.

There is no continent and very few countries into which Marconi's system has not been introduced in one way or another. The installation is not new to Africa, but hitherto it has been utilised in that part of the world to a limited extent. There are indications, however, of an important development. King Leopold, who has recently given the system careful consideration, has decided to apply it in the Congo Free State. Wireless telegraphy is peculiarly adapted for territories like the Congo State, where the towns or centres of industry are separated by what is practically wilderness. To establish and maintain telegraphic communication on the old lines between comparatively small towns fifty and a hundred miles apart with only a few native villages intervening has been found to be far too costly in most cases and where it has been tried it has frequently happened that the natives have made the system impossible by the attention they pay to the wires which they cut down, and to the poles. Both these difficulties are removed by a wireless installation. The natives will find it neither very easy nor very pleasant to annex the electric waves, which are all that Marconi's system leaves them an opportunity of possessing. The cost, too, of a wireless apparatus is infinitely less than the ordinary telegraphic installation.

The first order given by King Leopold was to connect Banana with Boma, the capital of the Congo Free State and Banana with Ambrizette, in Portuguese Angola. Last week, however, a message was received making an alteration in the arrangements. It is now desired by the Congo State authorities that Banana should be placed in communication with St. Paul de Loanda, instead of with Ambrizette. St. Paul is the capital of Portuguese West Africa, and is situated some 330 kilometres to the south of Banana. Both are on the coast, but it is intended to work the system entirely on land. A great deal of the intervening country is marshy, which would have added yet another difficulty to the successful establishment of an ordinary land service. Other portions of the country lying between Banana and St. Paul de Loanda are thickly wooded, it is said, a circumstance which is not favourable to Marconi's system, wireless communication being most successfully maintained over perfectly open country or across an expanse of sea.

MODEL DWELLINGS AND LOW DEATH-RATES.

Some remarkable figures have just been disclosed as the result of the operations of a company of Manchester philanthropists, who several years ago erected a number of model labourers' dwellings in Ancoats, one of the great slum districts of Cottonopolis. In some parts of Ancoats the death-rate is as high as 60 per 1,000, but the company's caretaker has been able to produce figures showing the extraordinarily low death-rate of 9·75 per 1,000 in the model property. So startling are the figures that Dr. Niven, Manchester's medical officer of health, is making a special investigation into the matter. A somewhat similar result is said to have followed the erection of workmen's dwellings [illegible], the death-rate in such property being only 16·5 per 1,000; whilst for some parts of the town it was as high as 34·40. It will be seen, however, that the Manchester figures are much more remarkable.

TO SEARCH FOR XERXES'S FLEET.

A SEARCH is to be made for the lost fleet of Xerxes, the ships of which have lain at the bottom of the sea for something like 2,300 years.

According to the Athens correspondent of the "Yorkshire Observer," arrangements have been made by which search is to be made along the sea's bed with a newly invented marine instrument of great power, which is named the hydroscope.

By means of the same instrument search is to be made for the ship chartered by Pompey to convey to Rome art treasures which he had seized at Athens. This ship was wrecked in the Archipelago about 1950 years ago. These researches have been instituted as the result of the great success achieved in recovering antique treasures from wreckage two years ago.

JUDGE SLOWLY.

It is not always an easy matter to judge correctly of the quality of things. Less than one in a thousand of us is capable of accurately estimating the worth of a picture; not more than one in a hundred the quality of a horse. In general, judgments rapidly made are of small value. "Did you ever notice," recently inquired a visitor to an English University town of his companion, as they sat together on a verandah "that queer looking old fellow with the idiotic face turned up coat collar, and boots seven sizes too large, who passes here every morning at eleven?" "Many a time" replied the other, "He is professor of Comparative Grammer to the University of——, and speaks fourteen modern languages to say nothing of his mastery of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew." The incident will serve to show the futility of superficial judgment. Many judgments which pass unchallenged are none the less deplorably wrong, more especially in matters which require a practical test. Who can say positively whether a certain medicine has the power to cure some particular malady or not without giving it a trial?

When the friend of Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick of 66, Forbes Street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, N. S. W., advised him to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup for the cure of indigestion, he backed his advice with some excellent reasons—excellent because his judgment of that remedy was based upon actual experience of its merit. Says Mr. Fitzpatrick in a letter written on the 20th June, 1902;—"For many years I suffered terribly from indigestion and biliousness, and spent pounds and pounds on doctors medicines and so-called cures, but without avail. In those days I had no appetite, and the little food I ate turned sour on my stomach causing severe attacks of heartburn. I was also troubled with pains in the chest, violent headaches, and habitual constipation. In fact at one time or other I suffered from most of the symptoms which characterise a sluggish liver and impaired digestion. My worst affliction however was a total inability to obtain sufficient sleep, I would go to bed feeling worn-out and sleepy, but as soon as my head touched the pillow my brain would become unnaturally active and I would think of every kind of subject, and roll, and toss about between the sheets, listening to the Fish Market Clock as it chimed hour after hour until all my nerves were in a quiver. Then I would rise and walk the floor, backwards and forwards, the greater portion of the night. For years I had been in this wretched state when one day a friend fortunately called to see me. I was trying the hot water cure at the time, and was just in the act of drinking a cupful of steaming liquid. He asked me what I was taking it for. I described my troubles to him, and in reply to a further question informed him that I had not, so far, gained any relief from the hot water treatment. He advised me to abandon it and try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup instead. He gave me such excellent reasons for doing so that I accepted his advice—advice which, I am thankful to say, has had the very best results. After taking only one small bottle I felt very much better. As I continued to take the Syrup, so did I continue to improve in health, and in less than two months my cure was accomplished. That was three years ago, and I have remained in good health ever since, which proves conclusively that it is not mere passing relief that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup affords to sufferers from indigestion, but permanent cure. Now I am careful never to be without a bottle of the Syrup on hand, as I take a dose occasionally to counteract the ill effects of my sedentary occupation—for I am a bootmaker by trade—and for this purpose I find it acts like a charm."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

A THOUSAND MILLIONS IN DEBT.

THE world's debt is the growth of centuries. Our own national debt reached almost a thousand millions ninety years ago; it was heaviest at the time of Waterloo. A generation before, at the time of the American revolt, it had stood as low as £130,000,000, in spite of the fact that under George II. it had grown at the rate of nearly three millions a year for thirty years. The War of Independence added £120,000,000 to the debt of the United Kingdom, and the Napoleonic wars cost England £600,000,000. When Napoleon went to St. Helena, it may have pleased him to reflect that this nation of shopkeepers had a golden yoke of £900,000,000 about its neck. The debt has fallen since, to rise again in these last few years; but it is a remarkable fact to reflect upon that John Bull pays half a million a week in interest on his debts.

THE BANKER OF EUROPE.

For a hundred years and more John Bull has been the banker of all Europe. The "hateful British gold" has found its way to every corner of the earth. Just a hundred years ago Russia was receiving a subsidy of £200,000, and three years before she had received a million towards the cost of her campaign in Holland. In 1800 Russia had half a million more, and in 1807 another £614,000. A gift of £657,000 followed upon Napoleon's invasion and the burning of Moscow, and in the next year Russia induced a grant from England of £2,109,000, Prussia of £1,319,000, and Austria of £1,064,000. Then came Waterloo year, and in that year when her resources were sorely needed at home, England paid away in subsidies to other Powers more than ten millions sterling.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS GIVEN AWAY.

The distribution of England's surplus wealth did not cease with Waterloo. After 1815 John Bull spent a million and a half in fortifying the Netherlands, in addition to a loan of £200,000 to the same Power, and there is a record of a little subsidy of £1,000 to Spain in 1816. In less than thirty years—from 1792 to 1820—the loans raised and guaranteed in England for other nations amounted to £18,400,000; and in the same short period more than fifty millions—£52,378,000—was given away as subsidies to other Powers. English gold, like other gold, may be hateful or not according to the use made of it; but it is clearly not for those whose fortunes have been built up largely by its aid to speak ill of it now that they are happily too rich to beg, though unhappily not too generous to pay back.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN RUSSIA?

What, one would give much to know, is really happening at the Court of the Czar? The strange story of the Emperor's own hypnotist, which seems, after all, to be true, is followed by the mysterious announcement that M. Plehwe took with him to Livadia the other day the draft of Loris Melikoff's Constitution, which for twenty years has lain hidden in the secret archives of Russia. There is a world of possibility in such a statement, should it prove to be true, and it may be that at this moment, in the Czar's Palace at Livadia, a new era for Russia is dawning. Or it may be, like so many announcements of mighty import, nothing but the wild imagining of a correspondent. It serves, at any rate, to bring to mind one of the most tragic and romantic stories of an empire which is at once tragic and romantic in itself.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S RULERS.

Loris Melikoff was in his day what Pobiedonosteeff is in our own—a power behind the Russian throne. In all else but this he was the antithesis of the Count who rules behind the Czar to-day with an iron rod of Mediaevalism. His own rise to power was a romance. An Armenian peasant's son, he rose high in the Russian Army and became Governor of Circassia at thirty-six. It was he who, in the war with Turkey, forced Moukhtar Pasha to evacuate Kars, and the next year, after he had been appointed second in command of the army in the Caucasus, Melikoff was made a Count and then Governor of Astrakhan. In the early days of the eighties he was summoned to St. Petersburg and placed at the head of a commission to maintain order; and from that time his star rose in the ascendant, and Count Loris-Melikoff, the peasant's son, was one of the real rulers of the world.

A PARLIAMENT FOR RUSSIA.

He would have given Russia a Parliament, and it is one of the strangest facts in history that only a mad act of the reformers kept back the mightiest reform which perhaps has ever been achieved by one stroke of the pen in the history of human affairs. The transformation of Japan is as nothing to the miracle which would have come about before the open eyes of the world if the murderers of a Czar had stayed their hand but twenty-four hours. Loris Melikoff had talked the Emperor into popular government, and even the German Emperor—Bismarck's Emperor—had urged the Czar to promulgate a moderate constitution. Russia was to have had a Parliament recruited from the provincial assemblies, which was to grow slowly to the full freedom of a democratic assembly.

WAITING FOR A SIGNATURE.

"Gentlemen," said the Emperor to his Ministers, "what they propose to us is the Assembly of Notables of Louis XVI. We must not forget what followed. Still, if you think it for the country's good, I will not oppose it." The Council thought it for the country's good and the principle was established. At a meeting at the heir-apparent's palace the details were fixed upon and embodied in a charter. The Constitution was ready for the people; only the signature of the Emperor was wanting. And Alexander was dilatory; he was newly married and had his own affairs to see to, and the act of signing the Constitution was put off. Nobody in Russia, save the Czar and those about him, dreamed of the revolution that was coming.

AN EMPEROR'S "TO-MORROW."

Sunday morning, March 13, 1881, opened brightly for the Czar. He was to attend a parade of troops, and before leaving for the parade he wrote an order to Loris Melikoff authorising the promulgation of the Constitution the next day. "I have just signed, a paper," he said to the Empress as he left the Palace, "which I hope will produce a good impression upon Russia, and show that I am ready to give her all that it is possible to give. "To-morrow," he added, "it will be published; I have given the order." But to-morrow never came for Alexander II.; the clock had gone barely round when he was brought home a mangled mass.

A CONSTITUTION LOCKED UP.

In the highest moment of Russia's history an act of madness had shattered the nation's hopes. "Change nothing in what my father ordered," said Alexander III. "This shall be his bequest to the people;" and Loris Melikoff prepared to announce the Constitution on the morrow. But in the night Pobiedonosteeff came, and Loris Melikoff received a countermanding order before he sent his proclamation to the "Official Messenger." The new Emperor had changed his mind, the influence of Pobiedonosteff had superseded that of Melikoff, and though, at a meeting of the Council, the Constitution was again adopted, it was again withdrawn. Now, if we are to believe the story from Vienna, it is once more in the hands of a Czar, and those who are fascinated by the future of mighty Russia will ask with impatient eagerness—"What will he do with it?"

THE NATIONAL HERO OF THE VENEZUELANS.

Venezuela doubtless thought of its national hero on Wednesday—the death day of Simon Bolivar. There were few nobler figures in the nineteenth century's fights for freedom than the man who three times drove the Spaniards out of Caracas and formed three free nations. There is something in the career of Bolivar which compels one to compare him with Cromwell, and which amply justifies his title of The George Washington of South America. He came into the world as the heroes have always come, when his country most needed him, and the revolting cruelties of the Spanish troops stirred his blood and brought him to the head of his countrymen in their resistance. He served his country first in peace, and came to London to see the British Cabinet in 1810, but there was no peace even then for the land of revolution; and Bolivar went home again—to begin his soldier's life in defending Puerto Cabello!

OTHER TIMES IN CARACAS.

A prosperous landowner, Bolivar, freed his slaves to fight side by side with them for freedom, and after many battles, now a victory, now a defeat, he rose to the highest position his countrymen could give him. Dictator, Liberator, Deliverer—these and many more titles were his, but Bolivar refused them all. There must be still living in the Republic old men who were boys when Bolivar entered Caracas in triumph, when women gave their jewels for the cause of the State and strewed the streets with flowers, when the prisons opened and the victims of Spanish tyranny walked free, and when had Bolivar, like Browning's patriot, asked for the sun from the skies, Venezuela would have said: "What else?"

A SIMPLE SOLDIER.

Bolivar had his enemies; it was said of him, as of Cæsar, as of Cromwell, that he was ambitious; and twice a traitor slew a servant in mistake for his master. But the ambition of the patriot leader was nothing more selfish than the independence of all South America. "Soldiers," he cried to his men, "Peru and America expect from you Peace, the daughter of Victory. Liberal Europe beholds you with delight because the freedom of the New World is the hope of the universe." And he fought for freedom with a pure heart and a clean hand, resisting the honours thrust upon him, declaring them dangerous in a popular Government, and refusing any title save that of a simple soldier. He opposed a statue in his honour, bidding the people wait until his death, when they could judge without prejudice. "Never raise monuments to a man in his lifetime; he may change; he may betray."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. A. W. G. Wilson, of the M'Gill University Montreal, describes an "electric" hailstorm from the south-east, which he observed on the "divide," or watershed, between streams flowing south-west towards Lake Winnipeg, and east towards Cat River, in Southern Keewatin, last summer. The hailstones ranged in size from buckshot and marbles to spheres over one inch in diameter. One, of an ovoid shape, measured 2 1-4in. by 1 3-4in., by 1 1-4in and others over 1 1-2in. in diameter were plentiful. The smaller stones were of clear ice, the larger of white ice. Some were discs of clear ice, with white edges, one being 1 3-4in. across with a rim one inch thick. The spheres were smooth, the discs mammillated or warty.

The remarkably novel feature of the storm, however, was a peculiar wave motion of the moss covering the floor of the spruce forest, as with a carpet or mat, from a few inches to over a foot in thickness. The moss (hypnum triquetrum) is tangled with roots, living or dead. No wind was noticed about the camp during the storm, yet the moss before and under the tent was felt and seen to heave in waves. The crests of the waves were sometimes a foot high, and they travelled with the storm, or towards the north-west. The movement was first noticed towards the end of the hailstorm, and lasted for five or ten minutes, that is to say, after it was over. Mr. Wilson has often seen the moss carpet of Canadian spruce forests during thunderstorms, but never such a phenomenon before. He accounts for it by supposing that the moss, becoming soaked with rain and air-proof, was heaved by the air between it and the boulders or fallen timber, yielding to the variations of atmospheric pressure. Walking on the moss afterwards was like walking on a wet sponge. It is possible, nevertheless, that the effect was caused by electrical attraction.

A bulletin of the Trinidad Botanical Department describes a new fruit (anamonia esculanta) likely to be good for the table, found on the islands of the Boccas, or mouths of the Gulf of Paria, one of which is Patros, the island claimed by Venezuela, as well as Trinadad. The bulletin also shows the advantage of planting the pitcher plant among orchids, because it catches the American cockroach, and keeps this pest in check.

Some flowers appear to change their scents at different times. The common jasmine flowers when first opened have a delicate fresh perfume which, after a time, becomes grosser, and attracts blue-bottle flies. Mr. J. O'Brien draws attention to flowers of the orchid odontoglossum hebraicum, which have a cinnamon fragrance and a hawthorn scent at different periods of their bloom.

Dr. Assmann, Director of the Aeronautical Observatory of the Prussian Meteorological Institute has invented a new registration, or sounding balloon, for carrying up automatic registering apparatus to observe or "sound" the atmosphere, that is to take weather observations. It is of india-rubber, and expands as it rises owing to the diminished external pressure of the atmosphere. It bursts at length, but a parachute lowers the apparatus to the ground.

It is a widespread belief in America that when the wind shows the underside of leaves on trees rain is at hand, but according to the United States "Monthly Weather Review" the sign is not certain, or at best has only a relative value. Dry winds not portending rain also show the underside of leaves, but people expecting rain from other indications, have noticed this effect and overlooked it at other times.

Rear-Admiral Bradford, Chief of the United State Naval Bureau of Equipment, has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the Government secure the control of all wireless telegraph stations on the coasts of the United States. This is to avoid interference between private and Government or strategic wireless messages. Other Governments are also watching over the establisment of wireless telegraph stations. Admiral Bradford states that he has not been able to arrive at satisfactory terms with the Marconi Company, because he can only obtain their instruments on payment of royalty.

A new method of testing eggs for their freshness has been communicated to the Agricultural Society of Saxony. An egg plunged in water tends to rise with more buoyancy according to its age, owing to enlargement of the empty space at the thick end by evaporation of water from the white. Hence the egg takes a different position in the water. Fresh eggs remain horizontal, an egg three to five days old makes an angle of 20 degrees with the horizon, one eight days gives an angle over 45 degrees, and at the end of fourteen days the angle is 60 degrees. An egg three weeks old lies at 70 degrees. One three months remains vertical, and when it is older still it floats.

Herr Ehrlich recommends that fruit be rinsed or washed in water before they are eaten, or otherwise used, in order to remove not only dust, but microbes. Tyndall made experiments to prove that the blue of the sky was caused by particles of dust scattering the rays, but according to Mr. W. Spring, of Liege, at a recent meeting of the Helvetic Society of Natural Science, the blue is really owing to oxygen in the air. Contrary to the hypothesis of Tyndall, the sky is actually bluer according as there is less dust in the direction of the ray of light.

Greece is determined to "restore" the Parthenon at Athens, the ancient temple to Athena, patron goddess of the city, which is considered the most perfect specimen of architecture ever built, and from which come the Elgin marbles in the British Museum. It is proposed to employ freshly quarried marble in the restoration, and as the remaining portions are weather-stained the effect will be odd unless the new portions are stained. The original edifice was built of pure white marble, but coloured, and even gilt, in parts. The whole was an example, some writers would call it a miracle, of thoroughness and rectitude in workmanship, appropriate to the temple of a divinity who stands for Wisdom, Science, Reason, and Righteousness in the Grecian mythology.

It is not easy to see how the artists of the restored building will supply the gaps in the friezes of the Pediments—that is to say, the missing Elgin marbles, over which many scholars have puzzled their heads in vain. Even the interpretation of the remaining fragments in the British Museum is avowedly questionable, and there is no authentic record either in art or literature of the arrangement of the central groups now lost. The "cradle of the Aryan race," that is to say, the pure hypothesis, based on languages, that the ancestors of Europeans, if not many other races, came from Central Asia, is now regarded as an "oriental mirage" by scholars. According to Professor Zaborowski, at the Ecole d'Anthropologie, Paris, the facts of anthropology go to prove that the yellow race had its origin in Asia somewhere, that the black race had not, and that the white race has penetrated into the north of India, Persia, Afghanistan, Arabia, and so on but did not originate in Central Asia.

The Professor also contests the view of linguists that the primitive languages were monosyllabic, and points out that Chinese monosyllabism (agglutinative), which is not at all absolute, is regarded by recent authorities as a goal rather than a starting point. He asserts that none of the inflected languages are of Central Asiatic origin. The Semitic (such as Hebrew or Arabic) is connected with Arabia or the North of Africa. Aryan had its origin in Europe.

It is not generally known that students of the City and Guilds technical classes are eligible for examination in telegraphy and telephony every year in May. The examiners are appointed by the City and Guilds Technical Institute, and are, of course, well-known experts in the subjects. The late examiners were Sir William Preece and Mr. Gavey; the present are Mr. Thomas Fletcher of the National Telephone Company, and Mr. A. J. Stubbs, of the Post Office.

SIR CHARLES BINE RENSHAW, M. P., in connection with the Education Bill controversy, has drawn attention to the changed interest taken in education nowadays by the fact that when Queen Victoria came to the Throne we spent £20,000 a year on education, whereas we are now spending £13,000,000 a year.

THE Rev. J. Surtees Phillpotts whose retirement after twenty-eight years' successful service from the headmastership of the Bedford Grammar School was announced on Monday, was in Zermatt at the time of Mr. Whymper's famous accident. When the local cure required the Zermatt guides to attend early mass instead of searching for the bodies of the men who had perished, it was Mr. Phillpotts who, together with the Rev. J. Robertson subsequently vicar of Whittlesford, assisted Mr. Whymper in the melancholy quest.

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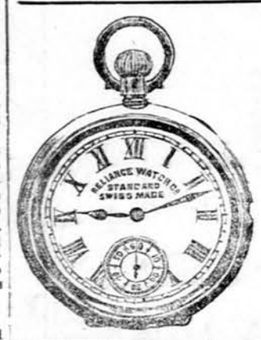

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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provison for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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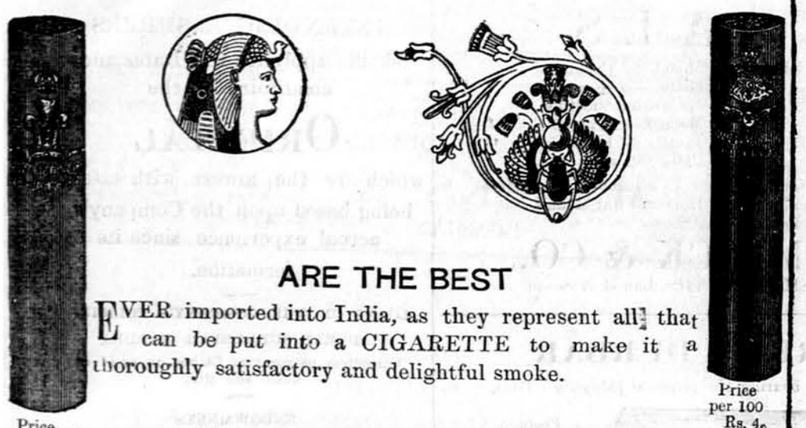

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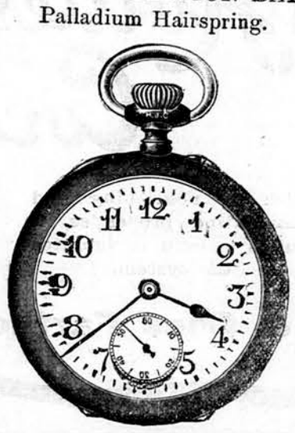

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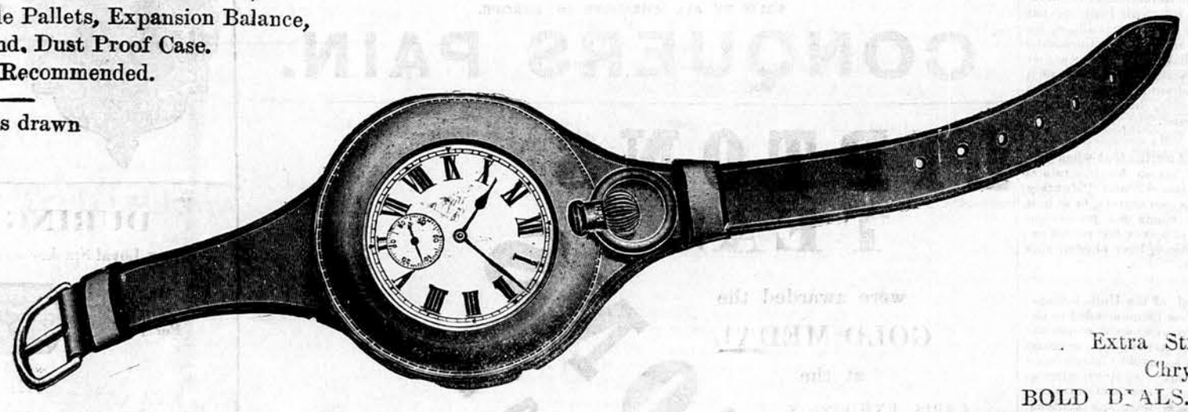

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